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FUKUDA TO ASK U.S. TO STABILIZE DOLLAR

OW070039Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0015 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Jul (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said Thursday [6 July] he will ask the United States to stabilize the declining dollar when he attends a seven-nation summit in Bonn July 16-17, government sources said Thursday.

Fukuda made this clear when he met Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama, and Kiichi Miyazawa, director general of the Economic Planning Agency. They discussed economic growth, trade, monetary, energy and north-south problems to prepare for the Bonn meeting. They decided to meet again Saturday to discuss whether Japan will offer any specific revision on monetary reform such as a target zone for currency fluctuations, the sources said.

GROUP FORMED TO DEAL WITH BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SURPLUS

OW070413Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Jul (KYODO)--A special machinery was created by the government Friday [7 July] to study concrete steps to curtail the nation's snowballing balance-of-payments surplus on an emergency basis.

Called the "Headquarters on Balance of Payments Problems," the machinery consists of Kiichi Miyazawa, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, vice ministers of the Finance, International Trade and Industry, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Transport, Foreign ministries and the Economic Planning Agency; and the deputy cabinet secretary. The headquarters held its first meeting following the day's regular cabinet meeting, at which its establishment was formally decided. Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda also attend the meeting.

The creation of the machinery as a body subordinate to the Ministerial Council on Economic Affairs was proposed by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, who expects Japan's balance-of-payments surplus to be high on the agenda for the July 16-17 seven nation-summit in Bonn.

Fukuda told the meeting that the recent steep appreciation of the yen against the dollar is to be blamed partly to inflation in the United States and a delay in enactment of a new U.S. energy law. But Japan should also exert efforts to reduce its current-account surplus urgently, he added. At the same time, studies should be made on ways to pass on to consumers huge exchange gains electric power companies and other enterprises are enjoying as a result of the yen's appreciation, he said.

Following Fukuda's speech, Miyazawa cited two surplus-curtailling steps as a matter to be studied by the headquarters first of all. One of the steps concerns possible use of the special foreign-currency lending scheme for development of overseas mineral resources, while the other concerns problems involved in a plan to promote imports of "tie-in" ships built in Japan for foreign affiliates at the request of Japanese shipping companies which plan to charter them over a long period. He instructed conferees to study these problems by the time the headquarters holds the second meeting Wednesday.

Computer Import Tariff Reduction

OW070403Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0334 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Jul (KYODO)--The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has decided to lower the import tariff on computers to below 7 percent in a further effort to bring the Tokyo round of multinational trade talks to a successful conclusion, according to government sources.

The sources said the tariff-cutting plan would be presented to Robert Strauss, U.S. special trade representative, and Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the European Communities Commission, by External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba when they meet in Geneva Saturday [8 July]. The Japanese minister was scheduled to leave for the Swiss city Friday.

The computer tariff-cutting offer is mainly aimed at appeasing the United States, which has been demanding Japan to reduce its tariff on computers to the same level as in the country--2.2 percent, the sources said.

In a second tariff-cutting offer for the Tokyo round negotiations for freer international trade, Japan has pledged to lower the tariff on computers to the 7-percent level from the present 10.5 percent. But this met an outright U.S. rejection. The government sources said the proposed cut in the computer tariff to the 6-percent level is the maximum concession Japan can make in regard to the tariff on computers.

FUKUDA: EARLY CONCLUSION OF TREATY UP TO PRC

OW061225Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Jul (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said Thursday [6 July] that early conclusion of the planned Japan-China peace and friendship treaty would be possible, depending on the attitude of the Chinese. Though China has said successful conclusion of the treaty will fully depend on the Japanese Government's posture, the issue would be settled "in a minute" through Chinese determination, Fukuda said.

The prime minister's remarks came at a meeting of the Japan Foreign Trade Council held at a Tokyo hotel in the afternoon. They were made in reply to Yoshizo Ikeda, president of Mitsui and Co (Trading), who is to leave on a tour of China Friday.

PHAN HIEN MEETS FUKUDA, CITES SRV POLICY TOWARD ASEAN

OW061251Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Jul (KYODO)--Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien told Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Thursday [6 July] that Vietnam is ready to recognize the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as a group aimed at socioeconomic development and peaceful coexistence.

Calling on Fukuda at the prime minister's official residence, Hien said his country is prepared to hold talks with ASEAN on establishment of a peaceful zone in the Southeast Asian region. Hien's remarks indicated a sharp change in the diplomatic stance of Vietnam, which formerly called ASEAN, grouping Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, a military alliance threatening other countries in the region.

He said Vietnam's foreign policy toward ASEAN, as well as toward other countries, was carried out on the basis of its independence achieved through long years of war. Hien noted that the idea of the peaceful zone in Southeast Asia was initiated by Malaysia.

If an agreement can be reached that the zone will be aimed at promoting cooperation for peace, prosperity and stability in the region without interference from any third country, Vietnam will not be fussy about what a zone will be actually called, he said.

During the meeting with Fukuda, which lasted for about 30 minutes, Hien handed the prime minister a letter from Premier Pham Van Dong proposing closer ties between the two countries.

Fukuda and Hien agreed that the two countries try to expand their cooperative relations not only in economic and other material aspects, but also in cultural areas.

Hien, the first ranking Vietnamese official to visit Japan since the unification of North and South Vietnam 2 years ago, arrived here Tuesday for an 8-day visit. After paying a courtesy call on Fukuda, he held his second round of talks mainly on bilateral issues with his Japanese counterpart Keisuke Arita at the Foreign Ministry.

Hien (reaffirmed) Vietnam's new stance toward ASEAN during the meeting with Arita. He said he learned that ASEAN was not a military organization when he toured some of the member countries in 1976. While the United States, Australia and other Western countries have already recognized ASEAN as a group, there was no reason why Vietnam should be against the group, he said.

Hien also repeated what he told Arita Wednesday--that Vietnam is not leaning toward the Soviet Union by its recent joining of the Council of Mutual Economic Cooperation Association (Comecon). He said Vietnam would maintain its independent foreign policy and that it was only interested in obtaining economic cooperation by participating in the Soviet-led Comecon. As a nonaligned country, Vietnam has no intention of joining such a military organization as the Warsaw Pact, he said.

On bilateral matters, Arita pointed out to Hien eight outstanding issues, including joint development of Vietnamese offshore oil, Vietnamese purchases of goods from ASEAN countries with Japanese untied loans, frequent exchange of students and other persons, early visit to Japan of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, and the problems involving private Japanese property left in South Vietnam.

Hien said Vietnam would welcome technical and other cooperation from Japan for the development of its oil resources. He said progress can be expected in negotiations concerning the exploitation of Vietnamese oil resources by Japan jointly with Western countries.

10-Billion-Yen Commodity Loan

OW070640Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0623 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Jul (KYODO)--The governmental Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund signed a commodity loan of up to 10 billion yen with the Bank of Foreign Trade of Vietnam in a ceremony here Friday [7 July]. The loan, the fund's first to Vietnam, is designed to help economic reconstruction and development in Vietnam.

The signing took place between Kaneo Ishihara, president of the Japanese fund, and Director General Dao Viet Doan of the Vietnamese bank. The loan, with the interest rate of 2.75 percent per annum, is repayable in 30 years with a grace period of 10 years. Commodities covered include metals, dyes, [as received] paper, textiles, machines, spare parts and machine tools.

SRV SAID READY TO BEGIN OIL NEGOTIATIONS WITH U.S., JAPAN

OW070103Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0053 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Jul (KYODO)--Visiting Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien said Thursday [6 July] his government is ready to begin negotiations with Japan's Kaiyo Oil Co. and Mobil Oil Corp. of the United States on their joint project to develop an offshore oil concession in Vietnam.

He also said Hanoi would welcome Japan's cooperation in development of Vietnam's offshore oil deposits in general.

Hien, who arrived here Tuesday for a week-long visit to this country, made these remarks when he conferred with Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Keisuke Arita. Kaiyo Oil Co. of Tokyo and Mobil Oil signed an agreement with the defunct South Vietnamese Government in 1974 to acquire an oil concession in the sea off the Mekong Delta. But the oil development project has been "shelved" following Vietnam's unification in 1976.

Hien indicated Hanoi's readiness to hold talks with the Japanese and U.S. companies on the resumption of the project when Arita sounded out his view on the long-pending project. The Vietnamese official also told Arita that his government would welcome Japanese technological and servicing cooperation in development of Vietnam's oil deposits in mining areas under Hanoi's control.

SONODA, MANSFIELD DISCUSS U.S.-VIETNAMESE RELATIONS

OW060540Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0530 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Jul (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda briefed U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield Wednesday night [5 July] on details of discussions held by him and Vice Foreign Minister Keisuke Arita with visiting Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien earlier in the day, Foreign Ministry sources said Thursday they said Sonoda met with Mansfield after a dinner hosted by the American ambassador at the U.S. Embassy.

In his meeting with Arita, the Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister was reported as saying that a way for normalization of relations between Vietnam and the United States without prior conditions could be opened if both sides agreed that normalization of ties would contribute to the stability and prosperity of Asia.

The Foreign Ministry sources said that Mansfield told Sonoda that it would be difficult for the U.S. Government to seek the approval of the Congress on normalization of relations with Vietnam in view of national sentiment in the U.S. arising from the U.S. defeat in the Vietnam war. Mansfield thus intimated it would be difficult for the U.S. to make a decision on normalization of relations with Vietnam.

FUKUDA INTERVIEWED ON BONN SUMMIT, ECONOMY, PRC TREATY

OW301027Y Tokyo JOAK Television in Japanese 1300 GMT 29 Jun 78 OW

[Text of 29 June videotaped interview with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, entitled "Our Summit Diplomacy," by Kyoto University Professor Masataka Kosaka and Japan Broadcasting Corporation [NHK] chief commentator Akira Ogata at Fukuda's official residence]

[Excerpts] [Ogata] This is the second summit meeting you will have attended, isn't it, Mr Prime Minister?

[Fukuda] Yes.

[Ogata] When will it be held? In mid-July?

[Fukuda] It will convene for 2 days--from 16 to 17 July--in Bonn, West Germany.

[Ogata] The public, including myself, is unsure of the significance of summit talks. What do you think of them, Mr Prime Minister?

[Fukuda] This will be the fourth summit meeting since the oil embargo. I think it will be a very important meeting. Back in prewar days, world leaders did not get together and communicate with each other. I think that was why the tragedies of World War II occurred. The first summit meeting was held in order to deal with the grave worldwide aftereffects of the oil embargo by exchanging views among leaders of these countries.

When I attended last year's summit, I stressed the fact that we were getting together in one place. I said we should not repeat the tragic course that led to World War II. I said that this is a mission given to us, today's world leaders. I think this is the great significance of summit talks. In both domestic and international politics, I emphasize solidarity and cooperation. I am convinced that as long as this spirit is upheld, World War III can be completely averted. The summit meetings, in my opinion, are a way of achieving that goal.

[Ogata] I think we can well understand your frame of mind, Mr Prime Minister, but, if you look at developments following the London meeting--in the world economy particularly, which is the most difficult question--we get the feeling that things are not going too well. To what extent did the London meeting actually contribute to solving problems?

[Fukuda] Of course economic affairs cannot always be as we would like them to be, as if we were simply drawing a picture. At that meeting, the leaders of the advanced countries discussed their countries' economic plans. West Germany said that it was planning a 5-percent economic growth rate; the United States, 6 percent; and Japan, 5.4 percent. [figure as heard] However, West Germany actually attained only a 2.4 percent growth rate, less than half the goal; the United States, 4.9 percent; and Japan, 5.4 percent. Thus, we cannot always have things the way we want them. However, talks have been held behind the scenes in accordance with the wishes expressed at the summit meeting. I think that the talks played a role in checking the growing tide of protectionism. In any case, had the nations lacked the basic spirit of understanding, protectionist policies would have been adopted by one country or another and others would have followed suit. Then the world situation would have worsened and social unrest and political instability would have emerged. Then something unpredictable might happen by accident. There is no guarantee that all this would not lead to a great tragedy. This possibility has been averted and this year we will discuss what we should do in the future on the basis of developments in the past year. So I believe that the summit talks are an important way of achieving world peace and development since these talks help maintain the spirit of understanding and cooperation from a broader point of view.

[Kosaka] I think we understand your point, Mr Prime Minister. I think it is no mistake to believe that cooperation among the advanced nations since the oil embargo was instrumental in averting the emergence of protectionism or a trade war, like those in the 1930's. I think it is also true that the summit meetings of the advanced nations played the most essential role in this cooperation. It is true that cooperation has been well maintained through such channels as finance ministers' meetings, bankers' meetings and businessmen's meetings, in addition to the summit talks.

In view of the summit meeting of advanced nations last year, nations have shown discrepancies between their promised growth rates and what they actually attained. In Japan's case, there was a wide difference between its prediction and the actual result in the balance of current accounts. Other countries appear to be very critical of this. Taking this into consideration, what do you think the agenda should be this year?

[Fukuda] The common problem which nations have been facing since the oil crisis is unemployment. Unemployment, after all, has something to do with business and inflation.

The phenomenon of unemployment can occur in an inflationary or deflationary society. Therefore, knowing how to deal with unemployment, inflation and business is a problem. There is another problem. As Mr Kosaka pointed out, nations showed discrepancies. These discrepancies are reflected in trade. However, if trade frictions are left unchecked, protectionism and nationalism are bound to emerge.

So, knowing how to prevent trade friction and protectionism is a problem. Since the oil crisis the world has been thrown into confusion. The situation of nonoil-producing developing nations seems to be serious. Hence, the so-called north-south question, a question of what to do with these southern nations. There is still another problem. The age when oil is used as energy will end sooner or later. How should we handle the energy question to prepare for this eventuality? For the time being, atomic power should be used. But then atomic energy may lead to the development of nuclear weapons. We should prevent this from happening.

These four problems were big issues and, as a matter of fact, they were the major agenda items discussed at the London summit last year. However, as you just pointed out, the nations could not attain their economic goals as they had planned. Why? Because of still another problem--monetary instability--beginning around last September. Japan, for instance, planned for a 6.7-percent growth rate. I think we could have reached that goal if there had not been monetary instability or the appreciation of the yen. After all, Japan ended in registering only a 5.4-percent growth rate. This problem was not exclusive to Japan. West Germany was greatly affected by it. The monetary uneasiness also slackened the economic growth of other West European countries. So the summit meeting this year will have to deal with an additional problem--the monetary issue. I think this year the summit meeting will discuss these five issues. However, it is impossible for it to come up with a bright idea like a magician. We will have to unify the basic way of thinking and try to understand the difficulties of other countries. We will have to do our best to help reduce the sacrifices of other countries and cooperate with one another in overcoming the difficult situation facing the world. If the meeting reaches the consensus that it is necessary for participants to cooperate and not take a narrowminded attitude favoring protectionism and nationalism, I think the remaining problems can be taken care of by other international organizations.

[Ogata] The monetary issue which you brought up is one of your specialties and I would like you to clarify it for me. An international conference was held in the United States some time ago. At that conference someone cited the huge quantity of U.S. oil imports as the source of all problems and suggested that they recommend the United States take corrective action. Others argued that this would be an excessive step for the conference to take and the suggestion was not adopted. I still don't know what the United States plans to do about the dollar. What do you think, Mr Prime Minister?

[Fukuda] Of course various insignificant factors have contributed to the present monetary instability, but the main cause is, after all, the instability in the value of the dollar, I think. The U.S. dollar has been the standard world currency for the past 50 years. Since that standard currency, or yardstick, shakes like jelly, the world becomes restless. It so happens that the yen's value has soared. But I would say that the yen's value did not really rise. In fact, the value of the mark and the franc also rose. The value of other European currencies also went up. Therefore, in the final analysis, it was the dollar whose value depreciated. There is no other way to correct this situation other than remedying this depreciation.

When I met with President Carter last month, I reminded him that the U.S. dollar is the standard world currency. For the past 5 decades the United States has been playing a leading role in the world--both militarily and economically--on the basis of this standard currency.

A look into the world's future shows that it will face still greater difficulties, so the United States role as world leader is very much needed. If the United States lets the dollar take its own shaky course, it will affect not only the United States itself but also the rest of the world. I asked him to think deeply about this problem. There are two ways to correct it. One is to uproot the inflationary trend which is growing stronger in the United States. The other is to take steps to reduce the huge U.S. balance of payments deficit. Thus, I advised him to check inflation and redress the international payments situation. I suggested to him that we outsiders think that the United States could reduce its oil imports as a temporary measure. You see, each American consumes 2.5 times more energy than a Japanese. If some step can be worked out, U.S. oil imports can be drastically reduced. I asked him to do something about it.

Of course Japan's balance of payments surplus does constitute one of the factors of monetary uneasiness. Japan will do its best. But unless the key problem is resolved, Japan's effort will be of no use in settling the problem. Then, I asked him to tackle it with courage. I think my talk was quite persuasive. Three days after I returned home, the United States announced a hike in the official discount rate. Three days later, President Carter sent me a letter. He said he would drastically curtail a massive tax reduction plan which he had in mind. He said he was informing me of this because he recalled that "you expressed deep concern about our inflation." Thus, I think that my advice deeply impressed him. As you know, a so-called energy bill is still before the U.S. Congress and still has a long way to go.

[Kosaka] Many people in Japan feel their life is still far from affluent. It may be true that the more one has, the more one wants. However, Japan became rich so suddenly that most Japanese still find many shortcomings in their economic situation. Nevertheless, in the eyes of the world, Japan is an economically strong country. Naturally Japan is asked to do something for the world. In my opinion, what Japan could do for the good of the world will be one of the major issues discussed at the coming Bonn meeting. I suppose that the Japanese side will cite its contributions through international and technical exchanges. However, I would like to know more clearly what you will say at the summit when asked what Japan really intends to do for the benefit of the world.

[Fukuda] I think it is proper to say that the coming summit meeting will have its hands full with the question of coping with the worldwide confusion that followed the oil crisis. However, this is not the only question today's world leaders should discuss. I think world leaders should look into the future--say 10 or 20 years from now, or the early part of the 21st century--and try to solve existing problems. I think that 10 years from now, the oil shortage will surely come to the fore. Oil will run out in 30 or 40 years. Then the oil-producing nations will tend to refrain from producing large quantities of oil. Taking this possibility into account, I believe that the oil shortage will become an increasingly serious problem in about 10 years. The era of the oil civilization will come to an end sooner or later.

We must think today of what to do about energy after the end of the oil civilization era--after petroleum has run out. Otherwise, it will be a serious problem 10 or 20 years from now. If we have the potential for developing some other kind of energy, I believe we will not face too serious a problem, even if oil production and supply are reduced 10 years from now. In view of the expected serious oil shortage, today's world leaders should begin discussing post-oil situations now, at this very moment. When I met with President Carter, I asked him what he is going to do if petroleum completely runs out. At present, so-called nuclear fusion energy and solar energy are under study both in your country and our country. But if these research programs are carried out independently, it will be impossible to reap the desired harvest at an early date.

To turn nuclear fusion and solar energy ideas into reality at an early date, Japan and the United States should cooperate with each other. Japan is ready to spend as much money as needed. Mr Carter reacted enthusiastically to my proposal.

[Ogata] But do you really mean that Japan can spend as much as needed?

[Fukuda] Yes, I think it's O.K. [laughter] Japan today has no military potential. In prewar days, Japan spent 6 to 7 percent of its gross national product for arms, even in peacetime. Now it spends less than 1 percent. If we handle national finances effectively, we can spare a considerable amount of surplus money. What we spend that surplus money on is a question which awaits our answer now, I think. External economic cooperation is one thing we can think of offhand. Japan should contribute to the less-developed countries in the south. Contributions to long-range energy programs is another area we can think of. So the Americans showed an enthusiastic response to my proposal. I want to carry that into practice by all means.

[Ogata] Assistance to the southern countries and contributions to long-range energy programs are all good ideas. However, you said that Japan can spend as much money as needed. This is questionable. If Japan increases its assistance to the southern countries by \$1 billion, the total will amount to \$200 billion [figure as heard]. That's not too much. However, if Japan contributes an additional \$5 billion, or 1 trillion yen, the world will be impressed and no longer regard Japan as a selfish country. Japan, I think, should be ready to go that far. Perhaps others will say that the Japanese talk about lofty things, but they will probably keep their eyes on the real situation and ask us to reduce the surplus in the balance of international payments. So, if you make a proposal, I think the proposal should be something big. Do you think, in view of Japan's political situation and Diet procedures, it will be possible for you to come up with something big?

[Fukuda] I think it is possible. Japan cannot stand aloof from the world. Things will look up in Japan only after the world situation has improved. The world is criticizing Japan for having a "free ride on the peace boat." Japan has to do something to counter that criticism. I think this is a view shared by all politicians. I am sure we have a consensus on this matter. If a bill on this is introduced, I am sure the Diet will approve it. Should this bill be disapproved, Japan would be simply a hopeless country.

[Ogata] Mr Prime Minister, you talked about the 21st century, but, at the moment, we are worried that you will be had again at the forthcoming Bonn meeting. The summit meeting is sure to take up Japan's surplus in the balance of international payments again. What will you do if it does?

[Fukuda] The issue of the balance of international payments surplus began to emerge in the second half of 1976. Japan's exports to the United States increased by as much as 30 percent. It was a tremendous increase indeed. As a result, Japan came under fire for dumping torrents of goods in almost all countries of the world. That was in the latter half of 1976. That trend continued last year and, as a result, Japan registered a large \$14 billion surplus in the current account. Japan's exports in the second half of 1976 were unusually high; that's why we registered such a big surplus. What should we do this year? I have an idea. That is, we will increase our imports; this is a question of utmost importance. However, we should not import things we don't need. I want to see our imports increase in proportion to increases in domestic demand.

By world standards Japan pursues a policy of an exceptionally high economic growth rate--7 percent. Business conditions are improving through public projects in the main. If business improves, imports are bound to increase, but I am not satisfied with that and I am thinking of pursuing "emergency imports." If we look at the future of the foreign exchange situation, we cannot feel at ease; but I am now thinking of importing uranium ore, crude oil, nonferrous metals and other materials.

We have to drastically reduce the colossal \$14 billion surplus. The key to this effort is exports. As far as exports are concerned, I am taking a drastic, strict policy. To be honest, I don't want to curb exports, but I have no choice because our surplus amounts to \$14 billion. How do we curb them? In the quantity of exports--the number of cars or television sets--I will insure that our exports do not exceed last year's level. I will pursue the policy of strictly holding down the quantity of this year's exports to even below last year's level. This is a very strict trade policy. I will see to it that this policy is carried out; then our exports will not increase as long as there is no change in value. If our exports do not increase, our current-account surplus will dwindle away to nothing. However, there is no guarantee that prices will not go up. This is because inflation is running rampant, especially in the United States. This may effect the problem that, even if we sell the same number of cars, the amount converted into dollars may show an increase.

For its part, Japan takes a very drastic policy. I discussed this with world leaders and they all looked surprised. If, this notwithstanding, our exports increase by the amount converted into dollars, other countries are to blame. That is because inflation in their countries has worsened. This is why we ask other countries to check inflation. I think that in the first half of this year, there will be no significant improvement, nor a drastic reduction in our surplus. But I am sure that in the second half of this year, there will be remarkable improvement. However, if inflation in the United States remains unchecked, my efforts and the endeavors of Japan's business circles to restrict exports will prove useless.

[Kosaka] I said that I can feel at ease because I believe there is no other way but to restrict our exports. Still, I think Japan is very likely to register a surplus in the current-account balance. I think the Japanese Government faces two tasks: One is to tactfully convince other countries that Japan registers a surplus in the current-account balance no matter how hard it tries to prevent it. The other is to let them know that we are doing everything in our power. Otherwise, they will not be convinced of our position. Restricting the amount of exports is probably the most drastic measure in a free economy. Only after doing that can we tell others, "come on, you guys." Are you going to make this point clear at the summit meeting, Mr Prime Minister?

[Fukuda] Yes, I'm going to make it clear. I don't think other countries have too much to complain to Japan about. However, since Japan has a surplus, they may ask for Japan's cooperation--suggesting how we should spend the surplus.

[Ogata] I see. I don't know if we should rejoice over this. [laughter] Japan has grown that much.

[Fukuda] Anyway, this is an extraordinary thing. You see, in the key factors of the economy, commodity prices come first. In commodity prices, Japan now tops the world.

[Ogata] Is that right?

[Fukuda] Japan is in a better situation than West Germany in terms of both wholesale and retail prices. In overall prices, Japan is the best in the world. With regard to economic growth rates, Japan also tops the world with a 7 percent growth rate. The 5.4 percent growth rate which Japan recorded last year was the world's highest. How about Japan's balance of international payments? [laughter] Japan is by far the best in that; however, since you cannot trade without partners, the proverb "to go beyond is as wrong as to fall short" holds true. This is what we should be careful about.

[Ogata] Since time is running out, I cannot ask all my questions, but I think the public is paying close attention to the Japan-China question. Since this question is now in the process of diplomatic negotiation, I will refrain from asking details. However, I would like to ask you about your basic view on Japan's relations with China and other countries which discuss the pros and cons of Japanese-Chinese relations. What are you planning to do with regard to this question?

[Kosaka] Let me add something to your question, please. In the eye of the public, the Japanese-Chinese negotiations appear to progress and yet they don't seem to go anywhere. All in all, it is a very delicate situation. We don't know what the difficulty is, why is it going so slowly? The public should be informed of what is happening in its foreign relations. Of course, we are aware of the fact that you cannot disclose everything since there is a partner to talk with in the diplomatic negotiations, but I believe that the public should at least be informed on the basic issues. Could you please answer Mr Ogata's question with this in mind?

[Fukuda] As we have already noted, Japan ranks only next to the United States in terms of economic strength. Thus, Japan finds itself in a position to contribute to the peace, prosperity and development of the world. However, Japan is an Asian country. Therefore, I believe Japan should shoulder the responsibility for peace in Asia. The Southeast Asian countries are particularly important to Japan.

Recently I toured the ASEAN countries and I think that there has been an epochal change in Japan's relations with Southeast Asia. Australia and New Zealand maintain inseparable ties with Japan. We have established close relations with them. The Indochinese Peninsula is under socialist rule and the ASEAN member countries pose as neutral countries but they are actually under democratic rule. We will be in trouble if the two blocs oppose each other. Of course, Japan will strive to contribute to detente there. Turning to the continent, the Continental Shelf agreement with the ROK--a touchy issue--has been concluded.

The issue with China has been causing difficulty for the past 6 years, centering on the question of whether Japan should conclude a peace and friendship treaty with Peking or not. The issue boils down to one thing in the final analysis: the so-called hegemony clause. As long as China wants to conclude this peace and friendship treaty at an early date, I am sure it will understand Japan's standpoint. We've agreed to resume the treaty talks, which have been almost nonexistent for the past 6 years, in real earnest, beginning early next month. As you know, Japan pursues a foreign policy of peace with all countries. In other words, the peace and friendship treaty to be concluded between Japan and China will not in the least affect a third country. The treaty in question is merely aimed at deepening the friendly relations between Japan and China. Therefore, it will never have a harmful influence on a third country. This is the position we will maintain. That's it. In this connection, if China understands Japan's basic position--that Japan possesses no armament and is friendly to all countries of the world--I think that the treaty issue will be settled without much difficulty.

[Ogata--to Kosaka] How does this sound to you

[Kosaka] It is indeed a difficult issue. I think that it will be all right if Japan maintains this position. However, as a matter of fact, confrontation exists in the world. In this regard, I think that it will require much skill to overcome the difficulties. Japan should not only make it clear that it has no intention of harming other countries but also demonstrate that it is capable of preventing itself from being easily influenced by others.

[Fukuda] That's right.

[Kosaka] And that is the only way to win others' confidence. Japan should not become everybody's friend. The foreign policy of peace with all countries does not necessarily mean that Japan should be everybody's friend. It means that Japan maintains its principles and yet does not harm others.

[Ogata] Yes, Japan is one of the world leaders now.

[Fukuda] That's a crucial point all right, but if everyone tries to understand others, I don't think that it is too difficult a question to settle.

[Ogata and Kosaka] Well, thank you very much.

FUKUDA TO MEET WITH FRENCH, BELGIAN, EC LEADERS

OW070407Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0342 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 7 July (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda will meet with French Premier Raymond Barre in Paris July 15 en route to the summit of industrialized nations in Bonn July 16-17, the government announced Friday [7 July].

Fukuda is scheduled to leave Tokyo July 13 and spend two days in the French capital before proceeding to Bonn, the announcement said.

Prior to his meeting with Barre, Fukuda will meet with ambassadors from nations taking part in the summit.

The prime minister will visit Brussels en route home and meet with Roy Jenkins, chairman of the European Communities, July 18. He will hold talks with Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans on July 19.

Fukuda will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama. He will be joined by External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba, who will attend multilateral trade talks in Geneva prior to the summit meeting. Fukuda and his party are scheduled to return to Tokyo July 20.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SOLOMON ISLANDS

OW070647Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0626 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Jul (KYODO)--The Government of Japan recognized Friday [7 July] the Solomon Islands which became independent the same day, it was announced.

Notes to this effect were exchanged at Honiara also Friday. With the establishment of diplomatic relations, Japan intends to exchange ambassadors with the Solomon Islands as soon as necessary domestic procedures are completed, the government said.

KCNA CITES U.S. 'NEWS SERVICE' ON INTERFERENCE IN KOREA

SK010445Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 7 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jul--The U.S. paper [as received] LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE printed an article on the occasion of the lapse of 28 years since the U.S. imperialists started the Korean War, stressing that the American people should take a more positive action with a clearer knowledge of the essence of the U.S. policy of interference in Korea, according to a report.

Laying bare the background of the provocation of the war of aggression in Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the paper said: The essential nature of the Korean war provoked by the U.S. imperialists on June 25, 1950, had long been concealed under the UN cover, but it is now known to the American people.

The U.S. interference in Korea did not end with the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement in July, 1953. The U.S. troops are still occupying South Korea. The United States opposes the reunification of Korea. Moreover, it encouraged Pak Chung-hui, the fascist dictator, to repress the social resistance and human rights in South Korea.

After introducing the five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the paper went on: A barrier still stands between the North and the South. The responsibility for this rests entirely with U.S. imperialism.

Going back on its "pledges" to withdraw its ground forces, the United States is increasing the nuclear weapons and air and naval forces in South Korea.

U.S. PROFESSOR CITED ON POLITICAL SITUATION IN SOUTH KOREA

OW052150Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1620 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jul (KCNA)--Professor at the U.S. Harvard University Cohen held a press conference in Tokyo on June 28 on his way home from his recent visit to South Korea, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Referring to the political situation in South Korea, he said that the question of human rights is closely linked with the movement for socio-economic reforms. He noted that U.S. President Carter underscored the human rights problem in South Korea in his election campaign, but he has not fulfilled his pledges though one year and six months have passed since his assumption of office.

Saying that Kim Tae-chung is now in a hospital-prison, he went on: He is watched by 12 agents of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency and not allowed to go outside, take physical exercise or sun himself. He is forbidden to read books. The release of Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chi-ha alone will not help toward solving problems in South Korea. The repressive system must be altered.

He quoted Yun Po-son as saying: "Persons of some reputation are released and allowed to make anti-government statements occasionally, but, this is a trickery of the Pak regime. A large number of unknown democratic personages and students are still in prison. Nobody knows where the students who organized the Sechongro demonstration on June 26 were detained and what are their names.

The problem of human rights in South Korea is closely linked with the movement demanding socio-economic reforms. The Pak regime once said that those who demand human rights and democracy are some petty-bourgeois intellectuals. But, today a large number of South Korean people, workers in particular, demand human rights and socio-economic reforms. The South Korean workers (female workers) demand not only a wage hike but also human dignity and humanized treatment.

Viewed from this point, the situation is very serious. In fact, it can be said that the problems of human rights and socio-economic reforms in South Korea are a powder keg which may blow up at any moment.

The Carter administration must work out a new Korean policy. He referred to the questions of relaxation of tension in Korea. He said that the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula is very urgent. He stressed that the tension must be eased on the Korean Peninsula for the restoration of human rights and democracy in South Korea and for the security of the United States and Japan.

He noted that the Pak regime always tried to justify the yusin system of 1972 and the suppression of human rights and strangulation of democracy by using "a threat from the North" as a pretext. Therefore, he stated, the easing of tension is necessary for democracy and the restoration of human rights in South Korea. He stressed that this problem can be solved only through contacts with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The interchange of economy, culture, journalists and scholars should be realized immediately, though it is not official, he said, and went on: Why does the U.S. administration refuse this? South Korea is our own make, we gave weapons and aid to it, accordingly, it is our child. We should assume responsibility for human rights and democracy in South Korea.

MINJU CHOSON SCORES SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

OW061653Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1608 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

["MINJU CHOSON Plays Ridiculous 'Presidential Election' Farce of Traitor Pak Chong-hui for Long-Term Office"--KCNA heading]

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jul (KCNA)--Commenting on the "election" of the puppet president [words indistinct] his election as "president."

The author of the commentary continues: The South Korean puppet clique are hurriedly holding the "presidential election" today after stepping up the new war provocation manoeuvres against our republic at the instigation of U.S. imperialism with June 25 as an occasion and starting the summer vacation at all colleges and universities late June. This is a brigandish usurpation of power.

The South Korean people and broad segments of compatriots in Japan, the United States and other countries struggle against the "election to the national conference for unification" held by Pak Chong-hui the traitor on May 18 by means of unheard-of brutal suppression and fraudulence to elect his servants to be used as a hand-raising machine.

Referring to the fact that the fighting spirit of the South Korean people against the Pak Chong-hui fascist rule is running higher as the days go by, the commentary stresses: With the "election" of traitor Pak Chong-hui, the truculent fascist and splittist, as "president," new grave misfortunes are befalling the South Korean people.

For the democratization of South Korean society and the peaceful reunification of Korea, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique seeking fascism and division must be immediately expelled from "power" and patriotic figures who desire democracy and peaceful reunification be installed in their place, as demanded by the South Korean people.

NODONG SINMUN ASSAILS NEW ROK APPEAL FOR RESUMING DIALOG

OW061637Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1612 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today runs a signed commentary bringing to light the dirty splittist design pursued by the South Korean puppets in harping on the shopworn themes of "resumption of dialogues," "open-door policy and cooperation" and "non-aggression pact" whose true nature has long been exposed.

This old tune was sung by the acting co-chairman of the South Korean side to the North-South Coordination Commission in his "statement" made public on July 4 on the sixth anniversary of the publication of the North-South joint statement and he was chimed in with by riff-raff, including gangsters of the Democratic Republican Party of Pak Chong-hui the puppet.

The commentary says that this is a trick to evade their responsibility for the violation of the agreed points of the North-South joint statement and the rupture of the dialogue and a ruse to save themselves from the isolation within and without by making it appear as if they were doing something for the country's peace and reunification.

It goes on: The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique trampled underfoot the three principles of national reunification right after the North-South joint statement was published thanks to our sincere efforts.

They declared split a "policy" and are now crying about "destroying communism" and "destroying the North." They are talking about the "resumption of dialogue," while clamouring about the advantage of the division and permanent split, they are advertising a "non-aggression pact," while sharpening a sword to destroy the North. Such double-faced acts of the puppet clique strip naked their craftiness, shamelessness and antinational nature.

The Pak Chong-hui clique's publication of recent "statements" is designed to take the edge off the people's struggle against the "yusin system" internally, help themselves out of the miserable position of lonely puppets externally and create "two Koreas" to realise their wild ambition for long-term office.

Facts show that unless the puppet clique are got rid of, neither the question of democratizing South Korean society nor the question of accelerating the reunification of the country through the implementation of the agreed points of the North-South joint statement can be solved.

Only when the Pak Chong-hui puppets are expelled from "power" and a patriotic figure desirous of democracy and reunification comes to power, can all questions related to the country's reunification including that of economic and cultural exchange between the North and South be successfully solved.

NODONG SINMUN DEMANDS REPATRIATION OF FISHERMAN

SK061215Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 5 Jul 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Jul commentary: "Traitors' Base Acts"]

[Text] The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, having sunk our peaceful fishing boat with gunfire and killed and kidnaped its fishermen, has detained one of the fishermen in South Korea, thus refusing to repatriate him to North Korea.

The puppet clique should have duly apologized to the entire people for its repeated piratic acts, and should have immediately repatriated all our fishermen, whom it has kidnaped, to the bosom of the republic. But, the puppet clique, having brazenly confined our fishermen in a camp, maneuvered to hold them in South Korea by means of repeated cajoleries and tortures. Failing in these criminal maneuvers, the clique has committed an inhumane, barbarous act of holding one of those fishermen in South Korea on an unjust pretext.

The clique is now attempting to employ our fisherman, whom it has detained by force, in its evil political plot. This is a base act which only the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique--a group of traitors which ignores fellow countrymen and kin--can commit. It is obvious to everyone that there is no reason whatsoever for our fisherman, who is detained by the rascals, to remain in South Korea. His home town is in the northern half of the republic where his beloved parents, wife and children live. He is a fisherman who has been brought up, has studied and worked to his heart's content under our socialist system.

It is said that, following abduction by the puppet clique, he encouraged his fellows not to surrender to the rascals' barbarous, fraudulent act of cajoleries and tortures and to courageously struggle against them, so that they can surely return to the bosom of the republic.

In view of this stark fact, how can the puppet clique justify its inhuman act of detaining our fisherman by force? The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's brazen assertion is nothing but a mean trick designed to employ our fisherman in its evil political plot. No one will be deceived by the trick the clique is staging after kidnaping our fisherman by committing a piratic act.

If it has national conscience and love for compatriots, and if it has a modicum of interest in the misfortune and pain which its fellow countrymen have been suffering because of division, the clique would not have committed the act of severing by force a family which has led an amicable and harmonious life together.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is a group which blatantly violates humanitarianism, and is composed of traitors who artificially separate families and unhesitatingly force them to undergo misfortune and suffering. It is no accident that the Pak Chong-hui clique, unsatiated committing piratic acts on the east and west seas, is attempting to forment an evil political plot by holding the fisherman whom it has kidnaped. This has been motivated by an evil political purpose to fan the sentiment of confrontation between the North and South by means of conducting slanderous propaganda against our republic through forcefully holding the fisherman whom the clique has kidnaped, at embellishing and beautifying the corrupt social system of South Korea, in which the rich have become ever more prosperous and the poor have become poorer, and at pacifying the South Korean people's democratic sentiment against fascism, which has been heightened with the staging of the farcical presidential election.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, however, is making a miscalculation. The more the puppet clique tries to sacrifice our innocent fisherman to its evil plot, the more this will invite the condemnation and denunciation of the people at home and abroad and further disclose its difficult position in which it can only survive by resorting to such foolish tricks. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique should consider the consequence of the wicked maneuvers to forcefully detain our fisherman. If, despite our repeated warnings, the puppet clique tries to employ our fisherman for a certain evil political purpose without repatriating him to North Korea, it will have to bear total responsibility for all ensuing consequences.

The puppet clique should stop its filthy, base maneuvers, should apologize for committing piratic acts and should unconditionally and immediately repatriate our unjustly detained fisherman to the bosom of the republic in which his family awaits his return.

RETURNED FISHERMEN HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

SKO70450Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 7 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jul (KCNA)--The fishermen who came back to the embrace of our republic from South Korea after they had been kidnapped by the puppets, their boat sunk on June 27 in the west sea, met home and foreign reporters on July 6.

The fishermen bitterly denounced the barbaric act of the South Korean puppet clique, saying that puppet naval ships shelled their fishing boat on June 27 to seize it and finally sank it when it, after receiving a wireless message from the command-ship, was going to sail northward to restore the course it had lost in a thick fog.

They spoke of the threats and tortures to which they were subjected by the South Korean puppets after they were kidnapped to South Korea.

They scathingly exposed how the puppets tried to force them to stay in South Korea, demanding them to pledge to remain and write this on papers and stamp their thumbs on them.

Saying that they fought undauntedly against this, the fishermen denounced the South Korean puppets who put them to all brutal tortures such as stripping them of their clothes, hanging them head downwards from the ceiling and pricking their bodies with bamboo needles till they were covered all over with blood.

These brutal acts of the scoundrels were motivated by their sinister intention to beautify the corrupt and ailing South Korean society, which is a hell to the people, by detaining us, said the fishermen.

The Pak Chong-hui clique of traitors must not detain our assistant skipper in South Korea for their dirty political aim, but unconditionally and immediately send him back to our republic where his family is awaiting him, said the fishermen.

REUNIFICATION GROUP SEEKS RELEASE OF ROK STUDENTS

OWO61031Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jul (KCNA)--The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must immediately discontinue their fascist suppression of the South Korean students who rose in a struggle for the accomplishment of a just cause, unconditionally and immediately release all the detained patriotic students including students of the Chonnam University and step down from "power" before they are ousted, said the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its information No 64 on July 5.

Referring to the hideous outrage of the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique in arresting by June 30 more than 300 students of the Chonnam University who waged an anti-"government" struggle from June 27 after publishing a "Students' Declaration for Democracy", the information noted: This is one more barbaric act intended to stifle justice and democracy with the bayonet and an open challenge to the South Korean democratic forces which desire freedom and democracy and the entire Korean people who want the independent reunification of the country.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's brutal suppression of the struggle of the Chonnam University students against fascism and for democracy was aimed at putting down the democratic forces daily growing in scope and strength in South Korea, carrying out the forthcoming "presidential election" without any trouble and thus gratifying their desire for long-term "office" and perpetuating the division of the country.

PAK CLIQUE SENTENCING OF POET DENOUNCED

SK070440Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 7 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jul (KCNA)--Traitor Pak Chong-hui must give up his foolish dream of satisfying his lust for long-term office with the bayonet rule, unconditionally and immediately release all political prisoners including poet Yang Song-u whose prison term was confirmed recently and step down from "power" without delay as demanded by the people.

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland said this in its information No 65 on July 6 denouncing the Pak Chong-hui clique of traitors who at the puppet Seoul high court recently confirmed the prison term imposed on Poet Yang Song-u, the author of the long poem "Slaves Memo", on the charge of "libel on the state" and violation of "emergency decree No.9."

It was only too natural and justifiable for this young poet of conscience, in his poem "Slaves Memo," to have exposed the lamentable reality of South Korea where the aggressors and traitors lord it over, declared the information.

The South Korean reactionaries' outrage against him, it added, is a malicious challenge to all men of literature and people of South Korea opposing the fascist dictatorship and calling for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country and an intolerable insult to human conscience and unbiased public opinion.

By confirming the sentence on him in defiance of the strong demand voiced by the people at home and abroad for his release for more than one year, the South Korean fascist gang sought the sinister aim to threaten the patriotic intellectuals and people, put down the trend of struggle among them and thus carry out the puppet presidential election without a trouble and satisfy the dirty desire for long-term office, pointed out the information.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE CITED ON KOREAN JOINT STATEMENT

OW061101Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Jul, (KCNA)--The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY July 4 carried an article headlined "Trend of the Situation, Desire of the People" on the sixth anniversary of the publication of the July 4 North-South joint statement.

Noting that the North and South of Korea made public a joint statement on July 4, 1972, the paper said: The two sides approved the three principles--independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity--laid down by President Kim Il-song and reached an agreement on a number of other matters. This opened the door of contacts between the North and South of Korea and created a favourable condition for her independent and peaceful reunification.

But none of these three principles and other agreed points has been realized over the past 6 years due to the repeated obstructions and sabotages of the United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made tireless efforts to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il-song and put forward time and again correct propositions and reasonable proposals for the reunification of the country enjoying the warm support and wide response of the Korean people.

The struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country is supported by the world's peoples, the Third World countries and peoples in particular, the paper said, and went on: The governments and public opinion of many countries resolutely support the just stand of the DPRK, strongly demand the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor forces from South Korea and denounce the "Two Koreas" plot of the United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique.

Recalling that the resolutions of the 28th and 30th sessions of the UN General Assembly and the Fifth Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries firmly supported the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification. The paper went on: International developments are turning favourable with each passing day to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification.

The paper continued: It is due to the obstructionist manoeuvres of the United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique that the peaceful reunification of Korea has not yet been realized. The United States, ignoring the will of the Korean people and the world people, supports the South Korean authorities in trampling underfoot the North-South joint statement and sabotaging the cause of Korean reunification.

In recent years the United States invented various pretexts to delay or refuse the withdrawal of their troops and military equipment from South Korea, while constantly increasing the military capacity of the Pak Chong-hui clique. Instigated and supported by the United States, the Pak Chong-hui clique are arbitrarily violating the North-South joint statement, frantically stepping up the policy of national split.

When this statement was made public, the Pak Chong-hui clique insulted it, claiming that it is only "a sheet of paper which cannot be trusted." They paid no attention at all to it. The Pak Chong-hui clique are further reinforcing their fascist rule in South Korea and brutally suppressing the South Korean people who demand the reunification of the country and democratic rights.

This year the Pak Chong-hui clique repeatedly held large-scale military exercises and committed provocations against the northern half of the DPRK, heightening the tension on the Korean Peninsula. Facts show that the Pak Chong-hui clique are the saboteur of the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

It is the trend of the situation and the desire of the people to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The Korean people are the master of Korea. The question of Korean reunification should be settled by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

The Chinese people resolutely support the righteous struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and strongly oppose the outside forces' interference in the internal affairs of Korea and creation of "two Koreas".

ENVOY HOSTS FILM RECEPTION IN PEKING 30 JUNE

OW031049Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 July (KCNA)--Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, on June 30 gave a film gala on the full-length colour documentary film of our country "The Visit to Our Country by the Wise Leader of the Chinese People Comrade Hua Kuo-feng."

Placed with due respect in the hall were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, and a portrait of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

Invited there were Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Chang Ping-hua, director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade; Huang Chen, minister of culture; and others who accompanied Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on his visit to Korea and personages concerned.

The attendants saw the full-length colour documentary film of our country "The Visit to Our Country by the Wise Leader of the Chinese People Comrade Hua Kuo-feng."

At the end of the film show a banquet was arranged. It was addressed by the DPRK ambassador and Foreign Minister Huang Hua. The DPRK ambassador said: The historic meeting of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was a historic event which further cemented the militant friendship and unity between the two peoples of Korea and China which were sealed with blood in the arduous struggle against the imperialist aggressors and consolidated and developed through all trials of history.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Huang Hua pointed out that the wise leader of the Chinese people Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Korea at the kind invitation of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song marked a new milestone in the history of Sino-Korean friendship and a new height of this friendship which was nurtured by Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms Premier Chou En-lai along with president Kim Il-song.

The attendants of the banquet raised toasts to the continued strengthening and development of the great friendship and militant unity between the two parties and the two peoples of Korea and China. To the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, and to the good health and long life of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people and a close friend of the Korean people. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

EGYPT'S AS-SADAT SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO KIM IL-SONG

SK041055Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2203 GMT 25 Jun 78 SK

[Text] On the occasion of the anti-U.S. joint struggle month, Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, has sent a cable to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The message reads as follows: To His Excellency Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang.

On the occasion of the month of solidarity with you [as heard], I wholeheartedly congratulate Your Excellency on behalf of myself and the Egyptian people and am deeply pleased to avail myself of this opportunity to offer my best wishes for Your Excellency's health and happiness.

I hope the existing friendship and successful cooperative relations between our two countries will be further strengthened on behalf of the common and mutual interests of our two peoples.

Sending Your Excellency heartfelt greetings, I wish the friendly Korean people continual happiness and progress. Expressing my most sublime respect and esteem, I remain: [Signed] Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. 23 June 1978, Cairo.

TITO THANKS KIM IL-SONG FOR ELECTION GREETINGS

OW061115Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a message from Comrade Josip Broz Tito in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter in connection with the fact that his election at the 10th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia was confirmed at its 11th Congress so that he may continue to work as president of the league.

The reply message reads:

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee, Workers Party of Korea, Pyongyang

I extend to you my cordial thanks for the felicitations and good wishes sent on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and in your own name, on the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

I share your conviction that the relations existing between our countries and our parties will be further developed in all fields, and at the same time I am sending you my warm regards and wishes for happiness and prosperity of the friendly people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Josip Broz Tito, president, League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Belgrade, July 3, 1978.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS VISIT PANMUNJOM 3 JULY

OW061025Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Kaesong, 5 Jul (KCNA)--Foreign diplomatic envoys and embassy staffers in our country visited Panmunjom on July 3 and saw round the room where the armistice talks were held, the hall where the armistice agreement was signed and the conference room of the military armistice commission, on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. After the inspection, Central African Ambassador Abendoh Hubert said that he felt the sufferings caused by the division of a country by foreign forces.

He stressed: We believe that no matter what difficulties may lie ahead, the Korean people will certainly reunify the country in accordance with the five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Do Trong Nghia, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Vietnamese Embassy, noted that the U.S. imperialists must completely withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along their aggressor troops and weapons.

Councillor of the Soviet Embassy L.S. Moshkov stated: On the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, the Soviet people are lifting up their voices of solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification. We will in the future, too, actively support the Korean people in their just cause. They made a round of places of historical interest in Kaesong area.

CHONGNYON ISSUES APPEAL TO SOUTH KOREANS IN JAPAN

OW061045Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jul (KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) published an appeal on July 3 to the personages and compatriots under the influence of the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan ("Mindan") on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the publication of the July 4 North-South joint statement, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The appeal denounced the nation-splitting policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique since the publication of the North-South joint statement.

It said:

The compatriots in Japan, too, should turn out as one on to the sacred road of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation.

For the preservation of a durable peace in the fatherland and achievement of its reunification, the U.S. troops present in South Korea, the root cause of war and division, must be withdrawn and outside interference be ruled out, first of all.

Let us all strongly demand the immediate and total withdrawal of the U.S. troops and the discontinuation of the new war provocation manoeuvres.

Let us demand Japan to give up its political, economic, cultural and military reinvasion of South Korea and no longer commit acts obstructive to the reunification of our country.

Let us thoroughly frustrate the heinous plot of the splittists for causing estrangement within the nation and wage a staunch struggle for the realization of a broad political consultative conference between the North and the South and a North-South confederation.

Let us strongly demand the immediate release of the illegally imprisoned patriots, democratic figures, compatriots in Japan and Japan-born Korean students.

Let us thoroughly expose the clandestine activities of the "Central Intelligence Agency," a heinous criminal group, which tries to impose the "yusin system" even upon the "Mindan"-lining personages and compatriots in Japan and drive them to division and confrontation.

HO TAM RECEIVES NEW BURMESE AMBASSADOR

SK060410Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 6 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jul (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on July 5 met and had a friendly talk with U Tha Tun, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him.

BRIEFS

KOREANS FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, 3 Jul--Comrade Kye Ung-tae on July 2 met and had a talk in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings with the 43rd home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Kim Sang-han, chairman of the management committee of the Korean Affairs Institute, and the 44th home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Kwak Chol-sam, vice chairman of the Aichi prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), personage concerned Han Pyong-hwa was on hand. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 3 Jul 78 SK]

CUBAN TEAM SOCCER MATCH--Pyongyang, 3 Jul--A friendship soccer match between the Pyongyang team and the Cuban National Youth team was held on July 2 at the Moranbong stadium. The game ended 3-0 in favour of the host team. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 3 Jul 78 SK]

PRC BASKETBALL TEAM--Pyongyang, 3 Jul--Comrade Kye Ung-tae on July 2 received and had a friendly talk with the Chinese public security basketball delegation headed by Kao Ke, deputy director of the Peking Public Security Bureau, on a visit to our country. Present there were Choe Won-ik, Kim Uk-chun and other personages concerned and Lu Chih-hsien, Chinese ambassador to our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 3 Jul 78 SK]

Pyongyang, 3 Jul--Friendship men and women's basketball matches between the Pyongyang teams and the Chinese public security teams were held on July 2 at the Pyongyang indoor stadium. Comrade Kye Ung-tae, and Choe Won-ik, Kim Uk-chun and other personages concerned watched the matches together with working people in the city, soldiers of the Korean People's Army, public security men and students. Lu Chih-hsien, ambassador, and staffers of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang and Chinese guests staying in Korea also saw the games. The men and women players of the two countries well showed the peculiar skill they had refined through their day-to-day training. The spectators warmly applauded when they displayed their noble sportsmanship and good technique. The matches proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 3 Jul 78 SK]

ENVOY TO UPPER VOLTA--Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--El-Hadj Aboubacar Sangoule Lamizana, president of the Republic of Upper Volta, on June 16 met the charge d'affaires ad-interim of the DPRK Embassy in Upper Volta, according to a report. The charge d'affaires ad-interim courteously conveyed the (?greetings) of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president extended deep thanks for the cordial greetings of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song and expressed reverence for him. Referring to the question of Korean reunification, the president stated: It is our duty to pay attention to the question of Korean reunification. We hope the reunification of Korea will be achieved as soon as possible. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 30 Jun 78 SK]

JAPANESE YOUTH DELEGATION--30 Jun--The delegation of the Japanese youth "Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Chuche Idea" headed by Eizo Nakayama, chief of the Kansai district branch of the liaison council left here on June 29 by plane. The delegation arrived in Korea on June 30. During its stay, it toured revolutionary battle sites and historic sites of revolution and visited educational and cultural institutions and various other places. Giving his impressions of the revolutionary battle sites, the head of the delegation Eizo Nakayama said: Mount Paekdu-san is a sublime holy mountain of revolution associated with the revolutionary history of the great leader President Kim Il-song. It is throwing rays all over the world. The victory won in the unprecedentedly arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was attributable to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved president who was born of the spirit of Mount Paekdu-san, and today's happiness of the Korean people has been provided by him, stressed Eizo Nakayama. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 30 Jun 78 SK]

ZANZIBAR MINISTER VISITS--Pyongyang, 29 Jun--Comrade Chong Chun-ki on June 28 met and had a friendly conversation with the Tanzanian educational delegation headed by M. Mohammed, deputy minister of education of Zanzibar of the United Republic of Tanzania. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 29 Jun 78 SK]

NEPAL CULTURAL TROUPE--Pyongyang, 29 Jun--The Ministry of Culture and Art arranged a banquet on June 28 at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of the Nepali cultural troupe on a visit to our country. Invited to the banquet were the members of the cultural troupe headed by I.P. Kafle, executive chairman of the Cultural Corporation of Nepal, Chang Chol, Han Ik-su and other personages concerned and artists in the city were present at the banquet. Speeches were exchanged there. The attendants of the banquet drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Nepal, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of respected King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva. The banquet passed in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 29 Jun 78 SK]

PAK PLEDGES REDEDICATION TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, SECURITY

SK060852Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0831 GMT 6 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 6 Jul (HAPTONG)--President Pak Chong-hui, upon his re-election as the ninth president of the republic today, vowed he would rededicate himself to the cause of national development and security. Speaking to a group of his supporters at his official residence, Pak said looking forward to the 1980's in which Korea must accelerate the pace of its march toward peaceful territorial unification, he felt a sense of heavy responsibility.

Pak, whose current term ends at the end of this year, was re-elected for another six-year term with an overwhelming vote by the National Conference for Unification, an electoral college. Pak told his supporters he would accept the people's mandate and asked for their continuing support.

Ruling Camp Welcomes Reelection

SK060845Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 6 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 6 Jul (HAPTONG)--The ruling camp today welcomed the election of President Pak Chong-hui as the ninth president of the republic at a National Conference for Unification (NCU) session. Rep. Yi Chong-sik, spokesman for the Yujong-hoe, a pro-government parliamentary group, said in a statement that President Pak's prominent leadership shown during the difficult period has been well recognized.

All members of the Yujong-hoe now renew their determination to devote their energy to the promotion of the welfare of the people and follow President Pak's policy lines for the prosperity of the nation, it added. Rep. Pak Chol, spokesman for the Democratic Republican Party, praised the wisdom of NCU deputies displayed in the re-election of President Pak as the country's ninth president. In a statement, he further expressed hope that the internationally recognized national capabilities of Korea will be enhanced to the fullest extent under the leadership of President Pak.

Opposition Statement

SK060846Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0828 GMT 6 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 6 Jul (HAPTONG)--The opposition New Democratic Party (NDP) today expressed hope that Pak Chong-hui's re-election as the president of the republic could lead to a veritable national consensus through "political involvement."

In a statement commenting on Pak's re-election, the party also wished that he would carry out constitutional reforms in an "evolving way." The statement said the country's standing in the international community could be strengthened by "democratization of the internal politics" and that the stabilization of the people's life could be further enhanced through fair distribution of income.

Business Organizations Statement

SK060828Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0818 GMT 6 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 6 Jul (HAPTONG)--Major economic organizations said that the re-election today of President Pak Chong-hui to another six-year term has led the people to have fresh confidence in the continued national economic progress under the stable political leadership. The Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industries (KCCI) and other leading business organizations unanimously hailed the remarkable economic progress achieved during the past years under President Pak's government.

They considered today's re-election of President Pak by the National Conference for Unification a "triumph" of national consensus dedicated to the long-cherished goal of unification and prosperity.

"Now the momentum was gained for inspiring a self-reliant defense posture on the strength of the yusin (revitalizing reform) system," the KCCI said in a special statement.

The Korean Traders Association (KTA) also praised the government achievements in successive economic development programs and said the country is now at a turning-point to join the rank of industrialised nations.

On the basis of this achievement, the association urged in a statement, the highest national priority from now on should be given to the establishment of a social welfare system and a balanced economic growth.

HERALD Editorial

SK070040Y Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jul 78 p 4 SK

[Editorial: "Renewed Mandate"]

[Text] The nation chose not to swap horses by reelecting President Pak Chong-hui for another term of office because the people are keenly aware that it is no time to do so while we are crossing the stream. Thus, the second phase of yusin (revitalizing reform) administration will get under way with the old manager of modernization at the helm of state again.

Acting on behalf of the electorate, the National Conference for Unification, the Korean version of an electoral college, yesterday gave overwhelming endorsement to President Pak for six more years. The choice of the popularly elected body represents the unquestioned mandate from the people for continued leadership of the incumbent chief executive and for the cause to which he is committed.

The confidence in President Pak arises out of the phenomenal successes achieved in all aspects of our national life under his effective command. The vote of confidence cast by NCU delegates is also an expression of the public belief in and hopes for greater economic affluence and national security which will result from his renewed presidency.

The *raison d'etre* of the yusin system has been more than proven by the records of the past since major reforms were undertaken in 1972. The groundwork, of course, had already been laid through the 1960's, but building stronger and viable nationhood on that groundwork called for a new spur and fresh inspiration. Drastic changes in international situations made it necessary for us to brace up anew.

The October, 1972 yusin was so conceived and designed as to bring the nation closer to the goals of stability, prosperity and reunification. Reorganization and effective mobilization of national resources, both human and material, were made possible under the productive democratic formula of yusin politics tailored to suit the indigenous political culture of Korea. Rational and imaginative economic development plans began to pay heavy dividends in the last six years of the first phase of yusin.

Political and social stability is essential to economic growth, and vice versa. Stable and efficient politics and durable government make the implementation of consistent and long-range policies possible. Harmonious industrial relations will lead to high productivity. The institutions of yusin served to assure both and make Korea a model for all developing countries.

Our defense preparedness has been drastically bolstered by recently emerging industries producing ammunition and weapons. Their sophistication is sure to give us a definite military edge over our adversary to the north. On the strength of our self-reliant security posture and superior economic advantages, President Pak took several significant initiatives to open dialogue and facilitate mutual accommodation and exchange with North Korea. However, the communists in Pyongyang have failed to respond to our bids and, on the contrary, continue to raise battle cries along their same old hostile "revolutionary" lines.

Thus, many of the objectives of yusin--stability, affluence and unification--have been achieved and yet still more awaits to be done in the years ahead. The nation has decided that President Pak is the right man to be placed at the helm to steer the country through the high waves, clear of formidable challenges and trials. It is our conviction that he will be equal to the task, as he has been thus far.

Underpinning the reelection of President Pak is the broad national consensus and aspiration for independent, secure and affluent nationhood. His leadership will successfully answer the call of the people and the time when Korea is reaching out vigorously for greatness.

AFP: MRS KIM TAE-CHUNG, OTHERS UNDER HOUSE ARREST

OW061105Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1044 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Jul (AFP)--The wife of South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung and several other political dissidents were put under house arrest with effect from yesterday morning, Mrs Kim told AFP in a telephone message from Seoul today.

Mrs Kim added that she was allowed to visit her hospitalised husband twice a day, under police escort. Mr Kim, sentenced to 5 years imprisonment in 1976, was transferred to a hospital in December. The situation could last "maybe until tomorrow, but I don't know," Mrs Kim said. She added that she had heard by telephone that "many other people" were also put under house arrest yesterday morning, among them former President Yun Po-sun and his wife and some people "connected with the March 1 declaration."

The house arrests coincided with the just-concluded presidential elections, President Pak Chong-hui who was listed as the sole candidate yesterday having been virtually unanimously reelected today by an electoral college.

LEGISLATOR TENDERS RESIGNATION IN APARTMENT SCANDAL

SK070130Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0120 GMT 7 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 7 Jul (HAPTONG)--Rep. Yuk In-su, a senior member of the ruling Democratic Republican Party (DRP), has offered his resignation as a lawmaker assuming the responsibility for his alleged involvement in the controversial apartment allotment scandal, sources at the DRP said today.

The four-term legislator tendered his resignations both as lawmaker and member of the ruling party's Executive Council on July 4 to acting DRP Chairman Yi Hyo-sang, the sources said.

However, Yi has reportedly withheld to act on his resignations pending a prosecution investigation on more than 600 figures who allegedly had received favors in obtaining apartments from a construction firm affiliated with the Hyundai business group.

Of them, some 190 were found to be public officials. Yuk is one of the six National Assembly members implicated in the scandal, officially made public early this week by inspection authorities of the Blue House. Submitting his resignations to the acting party chairman, Yuk reportedly denied the involvement charge but admitted his name surfaced in the incident when his daughter and her husband had a part in it. Meanwhile, the Blue House disciplined 11 staffers, putting them on the "waiting list," a step short of dismissal, it was learned today.

Second Assemblyman Resigns

SK070826Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0816 GMT 7 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 7 Jul (HAPTONG)--Rep. Pak Sam-chol, a member of the ruling Democratic Republican Party, whose name was linked to the controversial apartment allotment scandal, submitted his resignation as a national assemblyman to the party Thursday, sources said today. Pak became the second lawmaker to offer his resignation this week assuming the responsibility for the controversy his alleged involvement in the improper apartment allotment caused to the society.

Earlier, it was reported that Rep. Yuk In-su, a senior member of the ruling party, also offered his resignation to acting DRP Chairman Yi Hyo-sang for similar reasons on July 4. A spokesman for the party said today the two will soon come under investigation by the party Disciplinary Committee in connection with the case in which some 190 other public figures have been implicated.

The decision was made at a meeting today of five major party functionaries after the party was formally informed of the two's involvement in the scandal, the spokesman said. The DRP had been withholding any action on them pending a prosecution investigation on more than 600 figures suspected of receiving favors in obtaining the dwelling units from a construction firm affiliated with the Hyundai business group.

Reps. Yuk and Pak were among six national assemblymen reportedly involved in the case. Two other lawmakers, Yi Pom-chun and Kim Chin-kuk, both of them from DRP's sister floor group of Yujong-hoe, will also undergo a similar probe.

A group leadership conference, presided over by Yujong-hoe Chairman Paek Tu-chin, this morning decided to refer the two to the group's disciplinary panel. A spokesman for the group said the Yujong-hoe members involved have not yet tendered their resignations. However, all will depend on the outcome of the disciplinary probe.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES NCU DEPUTIES ON U.S. RELATIONS

SK070115Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0110 GMT 7 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 7 Jul (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin noted today the mutual relations among four big powers are unstable in the midst of a Russo-Chinese rivalry and said South Korea, therefore, needs to further refine its capacity to cope with any shifts in the balance of power on the Korean Peninsula in a positive manner.

Addressing a meeting of deputies to the National Conference for Unification, Pak said combined with this development, there is the planned withdrawal of American ground troops from Korea, which call for a reinforced defense posture.

Regarding the prospect of the U.S. Congress approving the proposed compensatory measures for the troop phaseout, Pak said it is good since the alleged Korean payoff scandal involving the American Congress is approaching a denouncement and the U.S. Congress has a correct perception of the importance of Korea-U.S. security cooperation.

Meanwhile, the 2,577 assembled NCU deputies, who had overwhelmingly voted to re-elect the incumbent President Pak Chong-hui for another six-year term, adopted a resolution pledging their vanguard role in the tasks of peaceful territorial unification and of carrying out President Pak's "revitalizing reform" movement.

MINISTER TELLS ELECTORAL COLLEGE DPRK STRENGTH EBBING

SK070325Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0315 GMT 7 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 7 Jul (HAPTONG)--National Unification Minister Yi Yong-hui told electoral college deputies today the domestic and international situation evolves in favor of South Korea's peaceful territorial unification policy and that North Korea's capacity to stage a war of aggression on its own was weakening each day in proportion to the growth of Seoul's defense capabilities.

Defining the essence of Korea's unification policy as the restoration of lost national homogeneity which can alone ensure a true unification, Yi said Korea's "open door" policy is a reflection of efforts to achieve this end. He also restated Seoul's readiness to have economic cooperation with the North as one of the preliminary steps geared to this end. The gathering of deputies to the National Conference for Unification followed their re-election of the incumbent President Pak Chong-hui for another six-year term Thursday.

ENERGY MINISTRY DENIES IMPORTATION OF PRC CRUDE OIL

SK050825Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0810 GMT 5 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 5 Jul (HAPTONG)--South Korea today denied it has ever introduced crude from Communist China. A spokesman for the Energy and Resources Ministry made the denial in commenting on a report from Tokyo that the Honam Refinery Company imported Chinese crude last year through its American partner Caltex.

He said a certificate of origin should be filed for the introduction of petroleum, in accordance with the contract the Korean firm had with the American supplier. Government approval is required when oil is imported from sources other than the Middle East, he said. No application has been filed for the import permit of oil from China with which Seoul has no diplomatic relations, he added.

Foreign Ministry Denial

SK040256Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0249 GMT 4 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 4 Jul (HAPTONG)--A Foreign Ministry official said today that there is no reason for South Korea to oppose importing oil from Communist China.

The official was commenting on the Japanese Daily MAINICHI SHIMBUN's report that South Korea has been importing oil from Communist China for some time through Caltex and other international oil majors. Saying that the government has no knowledge of the reported oil import from China, the official added that the possibility of introducing Chinese oil is very slim at present.

DPRK ENVOY'S TOAST AT 4 JULY BANQUET REPORTED

BK051156Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Jul 78 BK

[Toast by DPRK Ambassador to Cambodia Kim Mun-hwan at 4 July Phnom Penh banquet marking month of solidarity with Korean people's struggle and the proclamation of the political program for Korea's reunification--read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Secretary Pol Pot; esteemed comrades, Kampuchean party and government leaders; dear comrades:

First of all, we would like to express deep thanks to esteemed Comrade Secretary Pol Pot for personally arranging this grand banquet permeated with warm sentiments of revolutionary brotherhood and for inviting all of us to join in marking the month of common struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the expulsion of the aggressor U.S. imperialist armed forces from South Korea.

Such warm attention paid by Comrade Secretary Pol Pot and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to all of us constitutes a brilliant testimony to the great friendship and solidarity existing between the parties and peoples of our two countries and a powerful encouragement to our people who are now engaged in the struggle to achieve the independent reunification of the fatherland.

We are even more deeply moved as we well know and understand that Secretary Pol Pot is very busy consolidating and expanding the party, revolutionary administration and Revolutionary Army for the safeguarding and protection of the territorial integrity and fruits of victory of the revolution and for the strengthening of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

At present, under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Secretary Pol Pot the fraternal Kampuchean people are reliably preserving their borders, national dignity and revolutionary gains against the acts of aggression and interference of imperialism and all external forces of domination. They have scored brilliant victories in the new stage of the revolutionary struggle aimed at building a socialist society on the land of their newly liberated fatherland.

At the same time, thanks to the independent and self-reliant policy--both foreign and domestic--of the KCP, the international prestige of Democratic Kampuchea has soared to new heights with every passing day, and the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people has won the active support and sympathy of peoples all over the world.

Our people are sincerely rejoicing over this and express most ardent congratulations for all the brilliant victories that the Kampuchean people have achieved in national defense and reconstruction efforts. We regard these victories as our own.

The KCP, headed by Comrade Pol Pot, which has achieved a firm political and ideological unity within its ranks and which is leading the Kampuchean revolution toward scoring more victories, has enjoyed the total support and trust of the entire Kampuchean people.

Our people greatly respect and admire the KCP for leading and propelling the Kampuchean revolution toward great victories. Our people also have great esteem and admiration for Comrade Pol Pot, the great leader of the KCP, and we have a deep feeling of friendship for the fraternal Kampuchean people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said: "The KWP, the people's government and the entire Korean people fully support the line and policy pursued by the KCP and Kampuchean Government and actively and consistently support the revolutionary struggle of the Kampuchean people."

Esteemed Comrade Secretary; dear comrades: This year, under the enlightened leadership of our great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people are launching a seething 100-day offensive in all battlefields of socialist construction in order to solemnly mark the 30th founding anniversary of the people's republic and to make this a festival of victors. Our people are also vigorously struggling to accelerate the independent reunification of the fatherland.

We take this opportunity to wholeheartedly express our most profound thanks to the KCP, Democratic Kampuchean Government and Kampuchean people for always according a powerful, firm, active and timely support to our people's just struggle for the independent reunification of the fatherland.

The friendly relations between the parties and peoples of our two countries which were forged in the common struggle for the sake of sovereignty, independence and socialism against imperialism, colonialism neocolonialism and dominationism are developing and strengthening with every passing day and have become exemplary revolutionary relations.

The revolutionary fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the parties and peoples of our two countries have been personally forged and fostered by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and by Comrade Pol Pot, the great leader of the Kampuchean people. This friendship and solidarity are therefore strong, everlasting and indestructible.

We also take this opportunity to reaffirm that we will make every effort to further strengthen and expand the excellent bonds of friendship between our two countries so that they will always remain fresh and flourishing.

In conclusion, we would like to wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Kampuchean people, united as one around the KCP headed by Comrade Pol Pot, more and greater victories in their efforts to defend the country, carry on socialist revolution and build socialism. It is with this sentiment that we propose a toast to the everlasting militant solidarity and friendship between the parties and peoples of our two countries, to the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Secretary Pol Pot, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, to the good health of the comrades Kampuchean leaders, and to the good health of all comrades present.

ITALIAN MARXIST-LENINIST DELEGATION TO VISIT

AU061540Y Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Peking, 6 Jul (ANSA)--A group of Italian Marxist-Leninists will be the first Italians to visit Cambodia since the end of fighting in the Southeast Asian state in 1975 it was learned here today.

The invitation was to a five-man delegation from the "Unified Communist Party of Italy" led by party Secretary Osvaldo Pesce. The delegation is currently visiting China and will leave for a week-long stay in Cambodia on Saturday. The delegation is scheduled to have talks with political leaders in Phnom Penh and to visit the Cambodian provinces. The delegation will return to Peking for the journey back to Italy on July 18.

EXEMPLARY SPIRIT OF KOMPONG TRACH YOUTHS CITED

BK021405Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK

[Unattributed narrative: "Adhering to the Stand of Patriotism, Youths in the Mobile Units and Our Cooperative Peasants in Kompong Trach District Have Pledged To Engage in the Offensive To Increase Production and To Rebuild Their Villages and District Into Developed and Prosperous Areas as Rapidly as Possible"]

[Text] Kampong Trach district is situated in Kampot sector, southwestern region. It is bordered to the east by Tuk Meas district, to the west by Kampot district, to the north by Chhuk district, and to the south by Vietnam.

Like all of our male and female youths and poor people living in areas along the Vietnamese border, our youths and poor people living in areas along the Vietnamese border, our youths and people in the Kompong Trach district were, from 18 March 1970, victims of a series of acts of violation, aggression, terrorism, most outrageous abduction and killing at the hands of the Thieu-Ky armed forces and the U.S. imperialist forces.

Later, toward the end of 1977 and in the early part of 1978, the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy aggressors--with their false "revolutionary" and "socialist" labels--launched aggressive thrusts violating the territory of Kompong Trach district and other areas along the border in a most arrogant and truculent manner, committing crimes and sowing untold destruction among our people in a most ferocious and fascist manner.

In the face of these regular enemy acts of encroachment, violation, aggression, terrorism, killing and destruction, our male and female youths in the mobile units and our people in Kompong Trach district have always resolutely engaged in the struggle and have never run away from their native villages and district.

Under the KCP's correct and wise leadership, they have resolved to join hands with our heroic revolutionary armed forces in fighting for the defense of their territory and their villages, and have not yielded a single inch of the territory they inherited from their ancestors. All of them hold the view that as long as they live they will never easily yield this territory.

This has clearly proved that our mobile unit youths and cooperative peasants in Kompong Trach district adhere to the lofty stand of patriotism and have a deep love for their territory. All of these brothers and sisters dare to sacrifice everything to defend and safeguard the nation's territory, independence, sovereignty, dignity and territorial integrity.

As a result, the male and female youths in our mobile units and the cooperative peasants in Kompong Trach district, who are closely united with the revolutionary armed forces under the correct and wise leadership of the KCP, fought and smashed the surprise acts of violation and aggression of the Vietnamese enemy, ignominiously defeating them on 6 January 1978. As a result, the hated banner of Vietnam's Indochina federation, the Vietnamese big nation chauvinism, and the Vietnamese enemy's concept of one party, one army, one country and one people were crushed, defeated and thoroughly exposed.

Although the enemies of all stripes, especially the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy aggressors, have been defeated and driven out of their territory and villages, the male and female youths in our mobile units and the cooperative peasants in Kompong Trach district have never been distracted by ideas of appeasement, constructionism or subjectivism and neither have they rejoiced in complacency.

This is because all of them thoroughly realize that the Vietnamese enemy has not yet renounced its strategic design to annex the territory of Kampuchea, force this country to become a member of its evil Indochinese federation and annihilate the Kampuchean race. As for their clamorous appeal for "special friendship," "special solidarity," "recognition of the Kampuchean border" and "peaceful negotiations," that is nothing but a dark and abominable maneuver, a cunning trick of the VCP and the SRV Government designed to deceive the Kampuchean people and world opinion.

Bearing this in mind, our youths and cooperative peasants in Kompong Trach district still continue to increase their sense of revolutionary vigilance, struggle and sacrifice to prepare themselves for crushing and felling all the aggressive activities and truculent tricks of the Vietnamese enemy, in order to forever defeat and repulse all hostile activities in the defense of the territory, the Kampuchean race and their villages. At the same time, they have pooled their strength and launched an offensive to rebuild and revitalize their villages and district.

The mobile unit youths and cooperative peasants have been engaged in the offensive to fulfill their respective tasks in the effort to link themselves with our Revolutionary Army combatants on the frontline who are struggling to defend the territory, the revolutionary gains and the Kampuchean race in a most valiant manner.

Various crops such as corn, peanuts, soybean, greenbeans, cassava, sweet potato, banana and so forth, which our mobile unit youths and cooperative peasants planted early in the year, are now growing well in all fields and plantations at (Phnum Voar), Phnum Reap, Phnum Koki Daek, Phnum Angkor Chey, Phnum Toch, Phnum Damrei, (Phnum Kbal Pi), Phnum Khchang, Phnum Prasat and (Phnum Chuop Vinh). In these areas, some of our brothers and sisters are in the process of tending their crops.

Our youths' movement to increase production in Kompong Trach this year is now proceeding even more vigorously than in previous years. This vigorous movement is born from the national and class hatred against the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy aggressors. This movement is proceeding so vigorously because our brothers and sisters have fully grasped the strategic importance of the party's 1978 rice production plan.

This seething movement proves even more clearly that under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KCP, the mobile unit youths of both sexes and our cooperative peasants in Kompong Trach district are closely following the stand of patriotism and have a deep love for their territory and the collective system.

All of them have pledged to defend and forever safeguard the national territory, the party and the revolutionary gains. They are resolved to prevent the enemies of all stripes, especially the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, from destroying or annexing the territory of Kompong Trach district.

Meanwhile, they are determined to raise high their sense of revolutionary vigilance, to rebuild and revitalize their villages and district into developed and prosperous areas-- especially to engage in the offensive to increase production and to grow all sorts of crops-- in order to achieve the 1978 production plan of our party and government and thereby make a greater contribution to the effort to defend and build our Democratic Kampuchea into a strong, powerful, developed and prosperous country by leaps and bounds.

COMMENTARY NOTES POPULAR SUPPORT FOR RECENT VICTORIES

BK021000Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Jul 78 BK

[Station commentary: "Our Kampuchean Collective Worker-Peasant Masses and Revolutionary Army Throughout the Country Are Overjoyed at the Victory Won Over the Vietnamese Enemy's New Coup Attempt and Aggressive Offensive Aiming at Toppling and Annexing the Territory of Democratic Kampuchea"]

[Text] Through the broadcasts of Radio Democratic Kampuchea on 24 and 25 June and on 1 July, our Kampuchean collective worker-peasant masses and Revolutionary Army learned with great indignation of another plan to stage a coup d'etat and the aggressive offensive launched by the Vietnamese enemy in an attempt to topple our Democratic Kampuchean Government and to annex our Kampuchean territory.

Our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army, already filled with seething flames of national indignation and class hatred, now hold a still greater grudge against the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors who have not abandoned their evil design to take over and include our country in their puppet Indochina federation so that it will be easy for them to annex our Kampuchean territory and eliminate our Kampuchean race within a fixed period of time.

Immediately on hearing about the recent barbarous crimes of the Vietnamese enemy, our collective worker-peasant masses and Revolutionary Army in all areas throughout the country--in cooperatives, trade unions, worksites, units of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, ministries and departments--have expressed their seething indignation and anger and have firmly resolved to sharpen their combative stand and continue to make all kinds of sacrifice in order to smash to the last man all the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors and their criminal acts of encroachment, aggression, interference, subversion, undermining and attempts to stage a coup d'etat to topple our Democratic Kampuchea, and in order to defend and forever preserve the fruits of the revolution, party, people, party's collective worker-peasant state administration, national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, national honor and the Kampuchean race. At the same time, our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army are overjoyed and filled with great pride over this new victory of our people and Revolutionary Army in smashing the plan to stage a coup d'etat and aggressive offensive by the Vietnamese enemy in the attempt to topple and annex our Democratic Kampuchea.

In the face of these events, our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army have united as one still more closely around our KCP and Government of Democratic Kampuchea. At the same time, our people and Revolutionary Army have consolidated their pride and confidence in the extremely wise and invincible leadership of the KCP and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot. Messages of support from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth to the Central Committee of the KCP and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea dated 25 June 1978 are proof of this.

The Vietnamese enemy is now very aggressive. In its attempt to annex Kampuchean territory into its puppet Indochina federation in order to advance toward fulfilling its aggressive and expansionist ambition against all of Southeast Asia, Vietnam has not hesitated to use any means in combination with the activities of its supporters, and has even gone to the extent of cooperating with the CIA. Vietnam has stopped at nothing to serve its ambition to annex Kampuchean territory.

The fact that the VCP Political Bureau and the SRV Government have directly assigned members of the VCP Central Committee to personally make contact with and direct their agents--planted in our Kampuchean soil--to implement the plan to stage a coup d'etat in order to topple Democratic Kampuchea is an unusual event almost unprecedented in the history of international relations.

This fact alone proves that Vietnam has never had goodwill in respecting the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea although it has kept on clamoring that it desires to hold negotiations with Kampuchea in order to solve all the problems and that it has no desire to include Kampuchea in its Indochinese federation.

Despite the fact that it has suffered heavier and more ignominious defeats, the Vietnamese enemy has continued to carry on and intensify its acts of encroachment, aggression, interference and subversion and its plan to stage a coup d'etat in an attempt to topple Democratic Kampuchea and annex Kampuchea to its puppet Indochina federation.

So far, its maneuvers of making proposals for peaceful negotiations with Kampuchea have been defeated. Its attempts at conducting espionage, subversion and undermining and staging a coup d'etat to topple Democratic Kampuchea through its agents planted in our country have also been defeated. Its recent large-scale invasion against our country also suffered ignominious and heavy defeat. The plan to stage a coup d'etat to topple Democratic Kampuchea at the end of May 1978 as well as the aggressive offensive launched from 15 through 29 June 1978 again suffered heavy and ignominious defeats. However, the Vietnamese have not drawn a lesson from their successive defeats in their past acts of encroachment and attempts to topple Democratic Kampuchea. On the contrary, the Vietnamese have more vigorously and stubbornly struggled to launch activities against the KCP, Kampuchean people and Kampuchean Government. They have even openly appealed through their radio broadcasts and newspapers inciting our people to topple our Democratic Kampuchean Government. By so doing, Vietnam has even more clearly revealed to the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese people and the peace-and-justice loving people in the world, particularly the Third World and nonaligned peoples, that Vietnam does not have the credentials to be a revolutionary, socialist and nonaligned country. On the contrary, Vietnam has become the perpetrator of aggression, expansionism and annexationism against the territory of others. It has become more cruel, barbarous, corrupt and rotten than the Thieu-Ky puppet troops.

Our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army have always clearly realized the tricky, cunning, cruel and barbarous nature of the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy. With constant training, educating and advising by our KCP, our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army have always raised high their spirit of revolutionary vigilance. Our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army have held a clear view and stand that the Vietnamese enemy will never abandon its dark and evil strategic design to annex and include Kampuchea into its puppet Indochina federation. It has constantly and arrogantly carried on its acts of encroachment, aggression, espionage, subversion and undermining and its attempt to stage a coup d'etat to topple Democratic Kampuchea. However, the Vietnamese enemy's banners of aggression, expansion and annexation against the Kampuchean territory and the banner of the Indochina federation have already been routed and crushed by our valiant Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot.

If the Vietnamese enemy stubbornly continues to implement its policy against Democratic Kampuchea, it will suffer even heavier defeats in the face of Kampuchea, in its own country and in the world. Our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army who defend a just cause will certainly win even greater victories and be able to defend and preserve, now and in the future, our national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, national honor and Kampuchean race. Our Kampuchean collective worker-peasant masses and Revolutionary Army are determined to further heighten the banners of national independence, sovereignty, national honor and self-mastery and struggle to smash completely the banners of aggression, expansion and annexation against territory of others and the banners of domination of the enemies from all directions, particularly the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors who attempted to annex Democratic Kampuchea into their Indochinese federation.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN INSPECTS RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION SITES

SK070530Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Jul 78 BK

[Text] To inspect and guide the implementation of the government's instruction on the building of irrigation projects, on 1 July Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and premier of the LPDR, visited the Nam Souang and the Nam Houm reservoir projects in Vientiane Province. The comrade was accompanied by Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee and vice president of the Supreme People's Council, and Comrade Deuan Sounnalat, vice minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation.

After hearing reports and inspecting the construction sites of the two reservoirs, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan gave instructions to responsible committees, cadres and workers of the two projects. He said: A reservoir project is a big battlefield. In the past, our people fought and defeated the French and then the U.S. imperialists, and now our people, under the leadership of the party and state, are fighting to defeat poverty and backwardness in order to bring prosperity and happiness to our people. To achieve this, we must emphasize studying and training and promoting patriotism and the spirit of cherishing the new system. Attention must also be paid to promoting and expanding the spirit of all cadres, workers and people of being owners of the country, to maintaining the ideology of revolutionary upsurge and initiative in thought, and to making correct use of scientific and technical knowledge in accordance with conditions in our country. It is also necessary to implement the principle that the state and the people work together. This means that all forces must be mobilized to participate in the building and defense of the aforementioned projects. It must also be understood that this is a duty of the people and that it will directly benefit them. It is necessary to use and manage labor and vehicles effectively and to properly supervise all aspects of work.

The comrade continued: This project is a socialist project. It is a large school where students learn on the job and where fighters, revolutionaries and new socialist men are built. It is a kiln used to forge cadres and workers. It is also a place where the three revolutions are actually being implemented.

To successfully manifest the aforementioned attitudes, it is necessary to have a detailed plan for each branch and to pay attention to reviewing achievements in and learning lessons from the implementation of each task in each stage. Through this construction project, it is necessary to consolidate and further strengthen the administrations and mass organizations and to build and train more technical cadres and workers to be used as a basis for building other projects in the future.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan also called for attending to regularly improving the material and cultural life of the cadres and workers and to cherishing, fostering and effectively maintaining labor. The comrade went on to say: The construction of the Nam Souang and Nam Houm reservoirs is not yet complete. However, the flowers of socialist labor are blooming and their scent is wafting all over the country. The task remains heavy. It is also the rainy season. The rain may cause many difficulties for construction. Therefore, fraternal cadres and workers must continue to struggle persistently. Everyone must maintain the correct line of thought and prepare tools and so forth, while promoting and expanding the strength of the collective mastership system as well as initiative in order to achieve decisive victory in the final stage, to achieve glorious successes in the near future and to bring the tide of joy and prosperity of the new system to the paddy fields of our people. With strong confidence in the correct leadership and great joy over the concern and attention accorded them by the party and state, all fraternal cadres and workers have pledged to train and temper themselves and march forward united to gloriously fulfill their tasks.

UPPADIT COMMENTS ON UPCOMING ASEAN-U.S. TALKS, IENG SARY VISIT

BK061040Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 6 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun announced that the U.S.-ASEAN dialog will be held in Washington on 3-4 August. The foreign and finance ministers of Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines will attend the meeting, including Foreign Minister Uppadit himself. The foreign minister is waiting for word from the Philippine foreign minister, who is acting as spokesman and representative of ASEAN foreign ministers in contacting the United States on the meeting, before leaving for Washington. It is expected that everything will be arranged by the end of this month.

Asked what issues will be brought up for discussion with the United States, the foreign minister said economic matters will be stressed. The United States will be asked to expand cooperation with ASEAN nations, including investment and assistance in technical and technological expertise. Another topic will be trade cooperation. The United States will be asked to import more agricultural and industrial products from ASEAN countries.

Asked about the refugee issue, the foreign minister said the problem of refugees might also be discussed and that Thailand will ask the United States to accept more refugees. Asked how he viewed the proposal by some other ASEAN members to expand membership, Foreign Minister Uppadit said he does not want to see ASEAN expand at this stage, but would first like ASEAN to become more stable. With expanded membership, it might become more difficult for ASEAN to operate.

Asked how he views the suggestion that ASEAN nations should first try to eliminate differences among themselves, the foreign minister noted that ASEAN members do not have differences--on the contrary, they have similar political, social and philosophical concepts--with the exception of economic matters. Certain ASEAN economic projects, such as the diesel engine manufacturing project, will have to be altered. This kind of problem can be thrashed out through negotiations. Concerning the communist threat, it is up to each country to tackle its own respective problems. Thailand, he said, has been trying to solve the problem by itself, especially through improving the economic situation and living conditions of its people.

Asked about the visits to Thailand by Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary and PRC Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Foreign Minister Uppadit said Ieng Sary is expected to visit Thailand soon. Ieng Sary's visit will be announced simultaneously by Bangkok and Phnom Penh once the date has been set. Meanwhile, the visit by Teng Hsiao-ping has not been officially confirmed yet. The foreign minister said former Japanese Prime Minister Kishi will visit Thailand on 10 July. He will be a personal guest of the Thai prime minister.

AFP: BULLETIN ISSUED BY SOVIET EMBASSY SUPPORTS ZONE OF PEACE

BK070918Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0832 GMT 7 Jul 78 BK

[By Joel Henri]

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 7 Jul (AFP)--The Soviet Union has given its support to the peace zone policy of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in a bulletin released by the Soviet Embassy here. The Soviet Union and Vietnam have radically changed their attitude to ASEAN, a political and economic organisation grouping Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines. Yesterday's open hostility has now become active support.

In the embassy bulletin an authorized commentator signing himself V. Kudryavtzev wrote: "ASEAN has become a reality to be contended with", adding that if the association intended, as it says it does, to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region, this should be broadened to include other countries with different regimes, such as Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The writer paid tribute to Thai Prime Minister General Kriangsak Chamanan, a leading advocate of the peace zone, [passage indistinct] independence and neutrality in the region demanded [words indistinct].

NATION REVIEW: UPPADIT TURNS DOWN CULTURAL ACCORD WITH USSR

BK070501Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 7 Jul 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Thailand still does not think it necessary to sign a cultural agreement with the Soviet Union despite repeated persuasion from Russian authorities in Bangkok, Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun said yesterday. The suggestion to open cultural ties between the two countries was first made during the Khukrit government, but no agreement has yet been reached, as the Soviet Union refused to let Thai authorities search members of the Russian cultural groups before entering Thailand for security reasons.

Thailand proposed that cultural ties between the two countries be based on the Russian-Malaysian cultural agreement, but the Soviet Union rejected the proposal. Mr Uppadit added: "We therefore get rid of the problem by turning down the cultural agreement. A specific agreement could be made for each category of cultural exchange."

SRV ENVOY CALLS ON PRIME MINISTER KRIANGSAK

BK061505Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 6 Jul 78 BK

[Text] SRV Ambassador to Thailand Hoang Bao Son called on Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan at Government House today at 0920 and handed him a good will message from SRV Prime Minister Pham Van Dong. The prime minister and the SRV ambassador exchanged views on the Asian zone of peace, the problem of Vietnamese refugees who arrived in Thailand during the time of Ho Chi Minh and other problems of bilateral relations. The discussion was marked by mutual understanding. The two believe that relations between Thailand and Vietnam will continue to improve. The SRV ambassador mentioned the expansion of the Vietnamese Embassy in Thailand to accommodate the SRV trade and aviation missions. The SRV Government expressed its desire to send a Vietnamese cultural troupe to Thailand. The Thai prime minister told the SRV ambassador that Thailand is willing to do its best to cooperate with Vietnam in trade and economic relations. The Thai Government, he said, is expanding the three existing cement plants and constructing two more plants to produce more cement to cope with the local demand as well as to supply its neighbors in the future.

Kriangsak Comments on Meeting

BK070220Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 7 Jul 78 BK

[6 July recorded interview with Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan on his 6 June meeting with Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Bao Son]

[Text] [Kriangsak] I was invited [to visit the SRV].

[Question] Will you make the visit?

[Answer] The invitation is a good gesture. However, before I go I must first finish my work in the field. I must bid farewell to field officers and inspect their work in the rural areas during this rainy season. We also discussed the refugee issue, but further discussions will be required. I think I will send Foreign Ministry officials to Vietnam to discuss this matter in detail.

[Question] When will they go?

[Answer] As soon as possible. Those sent will probably be high-level officials.

[Question] Will these officials specifically discuss the refugee issue?

[Answer] Yes, the Vietnamese side is ready to discuss the issue. Therefore we must send ministerial-level officials to these talks.

[Question] Which refugees will be affected by these discussions--those who came here in the first batch [during the French Indochina war] or in the second batch [after the fall of Saigon]?

[Answer] Those in the first batch, of course. The second batch of refugees would never return to Vietnam. We would have to put guns to their backs to make them return.

[Question] The first batch of Vietnamese refugees numbers about 70,000, does it not?

[Answer] I cannot recall the number now. You will have to find out yourself.

[Question] Did you discuss regional affairs with the ambassador?

[Answer] We talked about peace and neutrality in this region.

[Question] What were his views?

[Answer] We have the same goal: We both want peace and neutrality. We talked about how to achieve that goal. I had previously discussed in Hong Kong and China the ASEAN concept of a zone of peace. I told him that we have set out to achieve this zone of peace. I told him that we have set out to achieve this goal, and we will carry on no matter how difficult it might be to attain.

ENVOY REPORTS STATUS OF TRADE RELATIONS WITH SRV

BK070644Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 7 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Prior to leaving for his post, Thai Ambassador to the SRV Koson Sinthuanon called on Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan yesterday to be briefed on Thailand-SRV trade relations. Ambassador Koson told the press that he will do his best. In the political sphere, he will be a neutral and will strengthen Thailand's relations with all countries. In the field of trade, he feels that a Thai trade attache to the SRV should be appointed. Thailand wants to purchase coal from the SRV to supplement oil as fuel, and is willing to buy as much fish as Vietnam has to offer. Sugar and corn are among the items which Vietnam wishes to buy from Thailand. Thailand will have to ascertain what other Thai commodities Vietnam is interested in purchasing.

Meanwhile, the following are the significant points in the report on the 2 June talks between Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan and SRV Premier Pham Van Dong during the Thai delegation's visit to the SRV in early June:

The Thai deputy commerce minister informed the SRV premier that the Thai Government is anxious to rapidly implement the Thailand-SRV trade and technical agreement signed in Bangkok during the January visit by the SRV vice premier and foreign minister. The deputy commerce minister expressed hope for concrete results from that agreement. During that visit Thailand and the SRV discussed the exchange of certain staple items, set up banking contacts and talked about possible technical cooperation and exchange of agriculture officials. The SRV premier admitted that economic cooperation between the two countries has yet to reach a satisfactory level. The SRV has not taken any action because it has been occupied with several important issues which require urgent attention. He pledged that action will be taken to implement the bilateral agreement. If Vietnam were not burdened with so many difficulties, it probably would have been able to successfully carry out its part of the agreement by now.

The SRV premier reiterated to the Thai deputy commerce minister that regardless of the situation, the SRV is determined to do its best to fulfill all aspects of the Thailand-SRV economic cooperation arrangements on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

BANGLADESH MINISTER VIEWS BURMESE REFUGEE ISSUE

BK061625Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0713 GMT 6 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, 6 Jul (AFP)--Bangladesh Foreign Minister Mohammad Shamsul Haq today ruled out the possibility of permanent asylum for the more than 200,000 Burmese refugees now in Bangladesh. The settlement of the refugees in Bangladesh was "out of the question," and had not been considered at any level, Mr Haq told a press conference here today.

The Bangladesh Government's stand on the refugee problem was that they should be repatriated to their homelands and rehabilitated in the shortest possible time "in the interest of good neighbourliness and in the interest of border peace", Mr Haq maintained.

The minister, who will return to Dacca this afternoon after a 2-day official visit here, noted that the second round of talks with Burma on the refugee issue would begin in the Bangladesh capital today. Bangladesh had given temporary shelter to the refugees for humanitarian reasons and hoped that Burma would not view the problem from a purely legalistic stand but also from a humanitarian stand, he said.

Mr Haq declined to comment on the possibility of soliciting help from third countries for resettlement of the refugees, saying: "The refugees are not unwilling to go back".

The minister confirmed that he had discussed refugee problems with Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun during talks yesterday. He noted that both the Indochinese refugees who had fled to Thailand and the Burmese refugees who had fled to Bangladesh had run away "from terror and come to places where they feel safer".

Thailand is currently sheltering over 100,000 Indochinese refugees.

The Bangladesh minister said that there was a "similarity of views" between Thailand and Bangladesh on questions of mutual interest. He described last night's ratification of a joint fishery agreement as an "important landmark" in co-operation between the two countries and of "special significance because of the importance of ocean resources". The minister pointed out that Bangladesh was "a bridge between South Asia and Southeast Asia and therefore wants to develop relations with Thailand and other Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries".

Bangladesh also "fully endorses" ASEAN's concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality", he reiterated. But the minister declined to comment on Hanoi's proposal for a zone of peace, genuine independence and neutrality.

WORLD: NAVAL SHIPS REPULSE INTRUDING CAMBODIAN VESSELS

BK050736Y Bangkok WORLD in English 5 Jul 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Two Khmer Rouge gunboats intruded into Thai territorial waters near Laem Thian Peninsula off this eastern province on Monday [3 July] night in an apparent bid to arrest Thai fishing boats there, but were driven back after a two-hour gun duel. An urgent report from here to Bangkok said the armed Cambodian boats were spotted near Ko Kut of Laem Ngop district around 8:55 p.m. Two navy ships, the Tap1 and T. 92 nearby were fired at as they tried to intercept the two intruding boats. The two Thai boats were safe but it was believed the intruders suffered damage, the official report said.

VOPT CRITICIZES KINTNER VISIT TO THAILAND

BK060439Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 100 GMT 5 Jul 78 BK

[Text] William R. Kintner, the former U.S. ambassador to Thailand and an important member of the CIA, recently made a secret 3-day visit to Thailand to collude with the Kriangsak warlord clique. The clique tried to keep the visit secret, but it was reported that Kintner instructed and advised internal security operations command warlords and high-level officials at the National Defense College on ways to suppress the people.

When he was ambassador to Thailand, Kintner was involved in many evil activities, particularly interfering in Thailand's internal affairs and directing Thai officials to create situations that would lead to the suppression of Thai people's patriotic and democracy-loving struggle. He was thrown out of the country as a result of such activities. Kintner is now the director of the U.S. Department of Defense planning office [title as heard].

By sending Kintner to formulate plans with the warlord Kriangsak clique soon after Vice President Mondale's visit in May and by appointing Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Morton I. Abramowitz as the next U.S. ambassador to Thailand, the United States has drawn attention in many circles, because these moves indicate the U.S. imperialists are accelerating the consolidation of their influence in Thailand--influence which has dwindled since the U.S. defeat in Indochina. In particular, they are directing and supporting their fascist warlords lackeys to suppress the Thai people's patriotic and democracy-loving struggle more thoroughly so that they will be able as an important base in the ever-intensifying and complex struggle with the Soviet social imperialists for hegemony in this region.

By serving such a U.S. policy, the Kriangsak warlords clique is a threat to the Thai people and to the country and it is being increasingly opposed by the Thai people in all circles.

POLICE DEFECTOR TELLS OF ECONOMIC HARDSHIPS IN LAOS

BK050958Y Bangkok WORLD in English 5 Jul 78 p 3 BK

[Text] The fugitive Lao police general, Pol Maj-Gen Khamlao Vilavout, when interviewed in a Nong Khai foodshop yesterday, claimed that 90 percent of the people of Laos wanted to flee their country because of economic hardship, poverty and oppression by their new alien masters. The former special branch commissioner, who fled from Laos to Nong Khai on Sunday night, said he knew much of what was now going on inside Laos.

The Lao people, he said, were being subjected to intense psychological oppression as a result of the enforcement of last April's decision five which prohibited Lao to own money or property. The Lao currency, the kip, he said, was now worthless, unlike the U.S. dollar or the Thai baht, and many merchants were refusing to accept it in payment for anything.

Many Soviet, Cuban and Polish technicians in Laos, he claimed, had been killed by Lao rebels and as a result of this, they were now heavily armed and protected by Lao troops. Clashes were occurring all over Laos, the general said, and there was no peace anywhere in the country. Besides, the country is now virtually under foreign domination and that was the main reason for his coming here, he said.

General Khamlao Vilavout, his wife Khampheng and son Vilavout have now been brought by army officers to Bangkok for questioning.

VOPT SCORES NEW DRAFT CONSTITUTION AS 'TRICK'

BK251012Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT 22 Jun 78 HK

[Unattributed commentary: "The Constitution-Drafting Trick of the Fascist Warlord Clique Has Failed"]

[Text] The Kriangsak warlord clique's draft constitution has now been completed, after 6 months of work, during which people in various circles ridiculed it and expressed their opposition. It will be submitted to the rubberstamp assembly for consideration on 23 June.

The Kriangsak warlord clique feels that the present draft constitution is democratic enough for Thai people. However, other people believe that it is undemocratic, and even label it the "coward constitution" and the "rotten teeth constitution." In short, the warlord clique's views of democracy and its draft constitution are unacceptable to the people.

The drafting of the latest constitution is the result of the bloody 6 October 1976 and the 20 October 1977 coups. As a result of these two U.S.-directed coups, the Kriangsak warlord clique has suppressed, arrested and killed many students and patriotic people, deprived the Thai people of all of their democratic rights and, for the first time since the 14 October 1973 incident, put its own representative in the post of prime minister. The drafting of the constitution is thus an evil political scheme aimed only at preserving the warlord clique's administrative power and subjecting the people to its control. The way the draft constitution reads is excellent proof of this.

The Kriangsak warlord clique set four requirements in the draft constitution. They are: The prime minister is not required to be an elected member of parliament, the number of senators will total three-fourths of the number of members of parliament, the chairman of the policy council will appoint the senators and the senators will participate in debating the budget bill and casting no-confidence votes against the government or individual members of the Cabinet. These conditions will enable the fascist warlords to form the next government, if the election ever takes place, sell out the country and continue to suppress and exploit the people.

However, this shallow trick deceives no one. Whenever the warlord Kriangsak clique talks about democracy, people realize they are listening to fascist dictators. A civil servant noted that it is tantamount to the destruction of the system of political parties when a prime minister can be just anybody. This expresses contempt for the people and discourages good people from running for office. A university professor said he is disappointed in the constitution, noting that it has been drafted to preserve the power of the present powerholders.

For this reason, the draft constitution has intensified the conflict between the Kriangsak warlord clique and the people as well as the conflict among members of the clique itself.

The fascist warlord clique is now divided into many factions as a result of the members' contest for personal gain. Of these factions, the big factions are the warlord Sa-ngat faction, whose leader is the chairman of the National Policy Council, and the warlord Kriangsak faction, whose leader is the prime minister. These two factions reportedly engaged in a bitter argument over who should appoint the senators. The conflicts within the warlord clique over the appointment of senators and over other subjects have become increasingly acute, and the rumors that the election will not be held are heard regularly.

One good thing about the draft constitution is that it makes the people realize that the Kriangsak warlord clique does not want a democratic system which serves the people. Instead, it wants a fascist dictatorship, the destruction of the people's political organizations and the obstruction of the people's struggle for their legitimate and democratic rights and national independence. Moreover, people realize that the general elections, which warlord Kriangsak has promised will be clean and fair, are already dirty and unfair even before they ever take place. A political affairs observer noted that the way the draft constitution reads, the elections will be dominated by members of parties which are sponsored by the warlords and that patriotic and democracy-loving people will not seek election in fraudulent polls.

The drafting of the constitution was beset with problems. For example, members of the drafting committee made public their disapproval and boycotted the meetings. The people's display of unanimous opposition to the draft constitution shows that the Kriangsak warlord clique's tricks of staging a coup, drafting a constitution and holding an election deceive no one. It also shows that people will no longer allow any fascist warlord clique to rob them of their democratic rights.

In this light, the voice criticizing the draft constitution echoes louder and is heard at a greater and greater distance, signifying the Kriangsak warlord clique's permanent isolation and decline.

KRIANGSAK ORDERS CHINESE-LANGUAGE DAILY CLOSED

BK010212Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 1 Jul 78 p 1 BK

[Text] The license of editor and publisher of the UNIVERSAL DAILY--a Chinese-language newspaper--was revoked by the order of Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan, in his capacity as interior minister, it was disclosed yesterday.

General Kriangsak said he issued the order because the newspaper has so far published reports that are against the government's policy concerning China.

The present government has tried in every possible way to promote friendly relations between Thailand and the People's Republic of China, but the UNIVERSAL DAILY has been widely known among readers for its bias toward Taiwan.

Staff of the UNIVERSAL DAILY said last night that they had not received the order as yet. The newspaper will, however, be permitted to resume publication if a new editor and publisher are appointed.

General Kriangsak reiterated that he would not close down any newspapers if "they are not hazardous to the country, but I will not hesitate to exercise power if they are."

GOVERNMENT SENDS NOTE TO PRC ON AID SUSPENSION

OW061729Y Hanoi VNA in English 1641 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Jul (VNA)--The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today sent a note to the Government of the People's Republic of China, expressing its views on China's decision to cut all economic and technical aid to Vietnam and withdraw all its experts from Vietnam. Follows the full text of the note:

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam presents its compliments to the Government of the People's Republic of China and expresses as follows its views on the note on July 3, 1978 of the PRC Government.

1. The Chinese Government, on May 12, 1978, and May 30, 1978, decided to cancel the major part of its complete factory aid projects to Vietnam, allegedly to divert the money and materials used on these projects to the arrangement of the life of the Hoa people "expelled" to China by Vietnam.

Now the Chinese Government decides to cut all its economic and technical aid to Vietnam, and to withdraw all Chinese technicians working at the remaining Chinese aid projects in Vietnam. The reason put forward by the Chinese side to take this grave decision is Vietnam's "anti-Chinese activities and ostracism of Chinese residents in Vietnam." This, however, is sheer fabrication. Reality has rejected such a slander.

As was pointed out many times by the Vietnamese side, the friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese people is consistently based on the stand of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Even when the relationship between the two countries was being undermined by bad elements, the Vietnamese people did all they could to preserve this pure and loyal revolutionary relationship. This is clear not only to the peoples of the two countries, but also to other peoples throughout the world.

Meanwhile, since the Vietnamese people won complete victory, the Chinese side has taken a series of anti-Vietnam actions: Constantly giving all-out support for the Kampuchean authorities to conduct a war of aggression committing innumerable barbarous crimes against the Vietnamese people; enticing and forcing large numbers of Hoa people to leave for China, then fabricating the story that "Vietnam expels Chinese residents"; whipping up a provocative propaganda campaign aimed to sow hatred between the two peoples; rejecting the Vietnamese side's proposals for negotiations; unilaterally scrapping all agreements on economic and technical aid to Vietnam signed by the two governments; closing down three Vietnamese consulates-general in China; making daily attacks and slanders--covertly and overtly--against Vietnam before world opinion, and so on....

These actions obviously are part of a premeditated scheme. The Chinese side has been trying to force Vietnam to give up its correct line of independence, sovereignty and international solidarity. Failing in its forcible attempt, the Chinese side step by step pushed up with its hostile policy against Vietnam. These actions of the Chinese authorities have brought anxiety to many countries and have been severely criticized by world opinion.

2. In the relations among nations, aid is always a reciprocal affair. This view has been expressed by Chinese leaders themselves in the past. With their traditional loyalty, the Vietnamese people never forget the Chinese people's precious support and assistance to their revolutionary cause.

In their protracted struggle against imperialism, with their correct line and promoting their spirit of self-reliance and self-support, and enjoying the sympathy and strong support of brothers and friends on all continents, the Vietnamese people fought valiantly and won glorious victory.

Today, in defending and building their country, also relying on these extremely important factors, the Vietnamese people will surely overcome all difficulties and obstacles and successfully accomplish their historic tasks in the new revolutionary stage. No force, no scheme can check this iron determination of the Vietnamese people.

The friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China is going through unprecedentedly hard trials. If the relationship between the two countries is deteriorating as seriously as it is now, this must be attributed to the wrongdoings of the Chinese authorities. The Chinese side must bear full responsibility for that situation.

The people and Government of Vietnam sincerely wish that the Chinese side, out of respect for the friendship between the peoples of the two countries, give up its anti-Vietnam policy, and cease actions contrary to the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam takes this opportunity to renew to the Government of the People's Republic of China the assurances of its high consideration. Hanoi, July 6, 1978.

NHAN DAN 'Commentator' Views

BK070604Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0420 GMT 7 Jul 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 7 July article by The Commentator [Nguoi Binh Luan]: "Nothing Is More Precious Than Independence and Freedom; Socialism Will Certainly Be Victorious"]

[Text] On 3 July the Chinese Government, alleging that Vietnam has stepped up its anti-China activities and ostracization of Chinese residents, unilaterally decided to stop all economic and technical aid to Vietnam and to call home all Chinese engineers and technical cadres still working in Vietnam. Thus, after having been "twice compelled to partially cut aid because the Vietnamese side abruptly expelled large numbers of Chinese residents to China and because the Vietnamese side has intensively stepped up the anti-Hoa campaign," it is now time for the Chinese side to make a final decision: Vietnam must be punished for opposing China.

The manner in which the Chinese side justifies its action proves that it was not compelled to take such action, as it has insincerely explained, but that this action was part of a premeditated and escalated plan for achieving its wicked political objective--weakening the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and preventing the Vietnamese people by all means from successfully building socialism.

It is obvious that the "anti-Hoa" crime which the Peking authorities have tried to impute to us has been relegated to secondary importance. Such a "crime" was used before as a first pretext. Now they have persuaded the Chinese people that Vietnam is against China, and on this basis they give the green light to their new crimes against the Vietnamese people. But, like the mythical story about Vietnam ostracizing, persecuting and expelling the Hoa people, this ugly slanderous allegation will certainly be exposed to public opinion in China and the rest of the world.

The malicious action taken by the Chinese authorities, which is as clear as day, has not been prompted by hostility directed by the Vietnamese people and government against China, but is part of the Chinese powerholders' long-term anti-Vietnam strategy, causing difficulties to the Vietnamese people's socialist construction cause and seriously jeopardizing Vietnamese-Chinese friendship--which is a very valuable common treasure of the peoples of these two countries.

In the Chinese powerholders' malicious eyes, the fact that a socialist Vietnam is quickly healing her wounds of war and is building an increasingly bountiful and happy life for her peoples does not augur well for them and is a hinderance to their big-nation expansionist designs. This reflects their nature, which is identical to that of the emperors of ancient times.

Our Vietnamese people are indignant over this about-face, but they have not confused ruling authority with genuine revolutionaries and the fraternal Chinese people who have united with our people in struggling for the victory of revolution in each country. As a nation endowed with a tradition of respecting justice and righteousness, educated by our party--a genuine Marxist-Leninist party--to constantly be imbued with the working class stand and correct national communist views, the Vietnamese people will never forget the valuable assistance rendered by the Chinese people who, together with all progressive mankind, greatly contributed to our people's victory in the recent anti-U.S. national salvation struggle. We will also forever remember the brilliant examples of the Chinese specialists and workers who, in the common interest and for friendship between the peoples of the two countries, are devotedly working for Vietnam until their departure from our country.

The Chinese leaders formerly affirmed: The Chinese Government does not consider the granting of aid an act of one side bestowing a favor upon another, but as mutual assistance. Premier Chou En-lai viewed the granting of aid to the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance of the Vietnamese people as the undeniable proletarian internationalist obligation of the Chinese people. He said: The Vietnamese people engaged in a resistance war are shedding their blood and making sacrifices on the anti-U.S. front. This is a very great aid to the Chinese people, who are carrying out socialist revolution and building socialism. The Chinese people must thank their Vietnamese comrades. These correct statements do honor to the Chinese people. Do the Chinese authorities dare deny them now?

Under the leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party, the Vietnamese people made great sacrifices and defeated the archimperialist aggressors of the era right at the southern gate of the PRC. Our people have simultaneously fulfilled their national obligation and their international obligation to the world revolution. We also have the right to be proud of the great assistance received from friends the world over.

Today, in their unified country cleared of the imperialist aggressor enemy, our people are embarking on the building of a new life along an independent and sovereign line with the warm sympathy of all independence- and freedom-loving nations. Aiding Vietnam is becoming all the more necessary. This is the voice of genuine proletarian internationalism and the conscience of progressive mankind.

Regrettably, the Chinese authorities are not pleased with the advances made by the independent and sovereign SRV. Is not this evil attitude identical to that of all imperialists and international reactionaries and does it not deserve their hearty praise. To do us harm the Chinese authorities have abetted the reactionary Lin Biao-Jeng Sary clique in waging a war of aggression along the entire southwestern border of Vietnam. They have organized a drive to coerce a great number of Hoa people to return to China. They have fabricated all sorts of ugly stories to slander and besmirch the Vietnamese people. They have sought to foment one problem after another to cause difficulties for our people in building socialism. Their latest measure is to stop all their aid and call all Chinese specialists home because the Vietnamese people have refused to place themselves in their orbit and have chosen their own path.

In the present relationship between the two countries, who has confused right with wrong; who is playing tricks and who is ungrateful? It is certainly not the Vietnamese people and government.

There is no denying that this action taken by the Chinese authorities is a serious blow to friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

They may cause definite immediate difficulties to our people, but they can in no way block our people's advance, nor can they force us to renounce our correct line of independence, sovereignty and international solidarity, which is the source of our people's invincible strength. Our country's line on building socialism has been clearly defined in various resolutions of the Fourth VCP Congress.

The Chinese authorities' schemes and dirty tricks have only prompted us to further develop the several-thousand-year self-reliance and self-strengthening tradition of the Vietnamese people. Always relying on their own strength and enjoying the wholehearted assistance of fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind and the support of all independence- and freedom-loving nations, the Vietnamese people have had a correct line, sufficient force and determination to overcome all obstacles in their advance. The Vietnamese people are always vigilant and are prepared for anything--they do not overlook schemes and dirty tricks.

In the three world revolutionary currents now in full swing on our planet, our country's propitious position in developing like a storm. We are capable of crossing all dangerous rapids and achieving all glorious objectives. Due to the Chinese authorities' malicious design and wrongful actions, the friendship between the peoples of the two countries is going through unprecedentedly difficult ordeals. The Chinese authorities must bear the entire responsibility for this situation, especially before the Chinese people.

Under the glorious banner of the Vietnam Communist Party, our people, now as always, are loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and are firmly standing among the vanguard nations of the era. They are determined not to retreat under any pressure.

Gold is tested by fire and strength is tested by hardship. The answer given by all Vietnamese people through revolutionary actions at the present time is: Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom; socialism will certainly be victorious.

Radio Commentary

OW061621Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Hostile Policy Toward Vietnam"]

[Text] In its 3 July note to our government, the Chinese Government decided to cut off all its economic and technical aid to Vietnam and withdraw all Chinese technical personnel still working in Vietnam. A short while earlier, the Chinese Government had decided to cancel the major part of its aid projects and equipment for Vietnam. At that time the Chinese Government canceled most of its aid to Vietnam for the so-called reason that it had to use the money and material supplies to take care of the production and livelihood of the Hoa people "expelled" to China by Vietnam.

This time, the reason the Chinese side used for cutting off all its aid and withdrawing all Chinese experts was political: Vietnam has been relentlessly opposing China and ostracizing the Hoa people. This is a fabrication that defies every principle and must be rejected.

The Chinese side said: Vietnam opposes China. But what are the facts? People know very well that, right after Vietnam's complete liberation, the Chinese side continually supported the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary Kampuchean reactionaries in staging a war against Vietnam along the entire border, perpetrating untold crimes against our people. Not satisfied with this, it stirred up and coerced a large number of Hoa people to go to China and then slanderously charged that Vietnam had ostracized, persecuted, robbed and expelled Hoa people, with a view to incite and create hatred for Vietnam.

We have proposed negotiations to solve differences, but the Chinese side has flatly rejected our proposal. We have allowed Chinese ships to dock at Vietnamese ports to pick up those Hoa people who want to go to China, but after 10 meetings it is still deliberately procrastinating and has not replied to the questions we have raised. It was unilaterally decided to close three of our consulates general in China and has taken a more serious step by deciding to cease all its aid and recall all its experts. It is clear that the Chinese side is deliberately taking steps to accelerate the deterioration of relations between the two countries. With its anti-Vietnam policy it has actively put Vietnam into an anti-Chinese position.

Why has China charged us with being anti-Chinese? Vietnam's only crime is that it is adopting a correct line of independence, sovereignty and international solidarity. As stated in our government's 6 July note to the Chinese Government: The Chinese side has plotted to force Vietnam to renounce its correct line of independence, sovereignty and international solidarity. When prevented from doing so, it stepped up its hostile policy toward Vietnam. This act of the Chinese authorities runs counter to the Chinese people's interests and causes justifiable concern among countries still receiving Chinese aid. It also causes justifiable worry among Southeast Asian countries where numerous Chinese residents live.

We affirm that any pressure on us is futile because in our long struggle against imperialism, following a correct line, developing our spirit of self-reliance and self-support and enjoying powerful approval and support from our brothers and friends, our people have fought unflinchingly and triumphed gloriously. In our present national defense and construction, again basing ourselves on these extremely important factors, our people will certainly overcome all difficulties and obstacles to advance and victoriously fulfill our historic tasks in the new revolutionary stage. No force, plot or maneuver can check this iron determination of our people.

Ethnic Chinese Issue Reviewed

OW061706Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Two months have elapsed since the Chinese authorities cooked up the story that Vietnam was ostracizing, persecuting and expelling Hoa people, using this as a pretext to take a number of hostile actions against Vietnam. What is Vietnam's attitude toward this question? This is the subject of our commentary today.

In all modesty--which is a traditional trait of the Vietnamese--I can tell you that the hostile campaign of provocation launched by China over the past 2 months can serve to exonerate Vietnam's just position. Characteristic of the situation over the past 2 months has been China's brazen escalation of hostile activities against Vietnam while Vietnam has shown good will and taken concrete and reasonable initiatives.

China has committed gross slander, acted arrogantly and made [word indistinct] statements, while Vietnam's attitude has been forthright and composed, reflecting the great importance we place on friendship between the two peoples. Our attitude also reflects our desire to distinguish between right and wrong and our determination to preserve friendship between the Vietnamese and the Chinese peoples.

To support this assessment of the situation we shall mention some of our concrete deeds. First, on the Hoa question: When the Chinese side launched a campaign slander saying that Vietnam was ostracizing, persecuting and expelling Hoa people, the Vietnamese side proposed that representatives of the two sides meet to discuss and reach a solution appropriate to both.

Vietnam held that the differences over the question of Hoa people were small and would easily be solved. Vietnam also made a concrete proposal that representatives of the two sides would meet in Peking in early June.

It is regrettable that the Chinese side flatly rejected Vietnam's proposal, which was warmly supported by broad sections of world public opinion. Then it arrogantly decided to its factory aid projects to Vietnam and sent ships to Vietnamese ports to pick up those Hoa it claimed were being ostracized and expelled.

Faced with this situation the Vietnamese side remained calm and undisturbed and continued to respect friendship above all. It announced that it agreed to the entry of Chinese ships to pick up those Hoa who wanted to leave Vietnam for China, provided that they comply with procedures in force under current laws and regulations of Vietnam. The Vietnamese side also announced that Chinese ships could enter Vietnamese ports designated in Chua Ve, Qui Nhon and Vung Tau from 20 June 1978 and that a Chinese work team could be sent to Vietnam to discuss concrete questions.

The Vietnamese side also made necessary preparations such as housing, means of transport and services for the Chinese representatives working here, and created favorable conditions for those Hoa who wish to go back to China. But due to China's arrogant request, not a single Hoa has yet boarded the Chinese ship which are still lying outside Vietnamese territorial waters. There is no doubt about which side wishes to preserve peace and friendship and which side is deliberately causing tension and hostility.

NHAN DAN BEGINS SERIES ON GENOCIDE IN CAMBODIA

OW060817Y Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Jul (VNA)--The Communist Party daily NHAN DAN has carried a serialized feature on genocide in Kampuchea. The feature is based on stories by refugees who fled to Vietnam told to reporter Thanh Tin. At the request of those interviewed, initials are substituted for full names to protect relatives and friends who still remain in Kampuchea. The paper also published photographs, one featuring forced labour, another showing Kampuchean soldiers about to kill a trussed civilian with hoes and a third featuring a compulsory group wedding.

Garland of Frangipani and Cold Steel:

N. Ph., 23, was a student at the Phnom Penh teachers college. He said: "Since early April 1975 I and several dozen of my friends had been eagerly waiting for the revolution to enter the town. We had learnt many revolutionary songs and prepared slogans to welcome the Revolutionary Army. Children organized by us had prepared beautiful garlands of frangipani flowers and also beautiful clothes. Our hearts swelled with emotion and pride. We were longing for the historic moment when we would embrace our liberators in the joy of complete victory of the revolution and the return of peace.

"At about 9:30 am on April 17 young men and women lined the streets of Phnom Penh clapping their hands and cheering loudly. But Khmer troops pointed their guns at them and snapped back: 'You sons of bitches, traitors!' and bayonets stopped the children as they ran out to hang garlands around the necks of the fighters. Many wept bitterly. Then military jeeps patrolled the streets, ordering everyone to leave their homes. 'There will be bombing, take your things with you, there will be no return,' the loudspeakers blared.

"Those families who were slow to obey received warning shots or even grenades hurled into their courtyards. Thus wives and husbands, children and parents were lost in the tumult, and old people and the sick were left unattended in their homes or at the hospitals."

N. Ph. went on to relate the dreadful journey of more than 60,000 people in his residential quarter from Phnom Penh to Takeo and from Takeo to Prey Veng. N. Ph. saw with his own eyes at least six hundred persons die or collapse from exhaustion. They fell on the road or slumped against tree trunks when their remaining strength failed them. Many were finished off with bullets or with blows to the skull, then kicked into ditches along the roadside. The Khmer troops branded them "dirty traitors' dogs" or "traitors loyal to Lon Nol." Some who protested their innocence were felled with rifle butts.

Typical Image: A Hoe Blade Embedded in a Human Skull:

"If an image could be conjured up to typify the present regime in Kampuchea, it would be a hoe embedded in the skull of a civilian." So said 43 year-old X. R., a teacher of Khmer and English from Chanteria district, Prey Veng Province. On the very day of Svay Rieng's liberation, he was compelled to do forced labour in a production team. Like all other intellectuals he was described as "a parasite." He said:

"There was no tribunal or trial, but only massacres in the true sense of the word. Thousands and thousands of Lon Nol soldiers and officers who had surrendered were taken to forest clearings where they were machinegunned or blown to pieces by mines and grenades planted in advance. Officers of the rank of major upwards were killed together with their families. The Phnom Penh authorities said this was to 'carry out a thorough-going revolution,' 'to purify the society,' 'to apply the class policy' and 'to eradicate all dangers in the future.'

"I witnessed during my transfer from Svay Rieng the shooting of more than 30 persons by Kampuchean troops. From time to time they would kill some people just to terrorize and preserve discipline. The dead were left to rot on the road or kicked aside or pushed down into the ricefields. The same happened in the 'communes.' Those who were too weak to work were flogged, and quite a few had their skulls smashed by hoes.

"In April 1977 a pregnant woman named Hin Yat when passing by a rice store picked up a handful of rice and chewed it greedily, since she had been fed on only two bowls of thin soup per meal. She was caught by a 'swansorock' (security agent). He slapped her till blood dribbled from her mouth. Then she was ordered to dig an irrigation ditch more than six metres long under the burning midday sun. She collapsed and died after digging two metres. The 'swansorock' looked around menacingly. Nobody dared weep because this might invite death. So the barbarian kicked the unfortunate woman into the ditch and ordered the others to bury her."

X. R. went on: "All the books and newspapers of the old time were burned in May and June 1975, including technical books and teachers' manuals because they were all branded as 'reactionary literature.' The whole village had only six or seven still usable radio sets and all were in the hands of the authorities. The farmers were taught the alphabet for two or three months, but most became illiterate again since there were no books or newspapers to read. There was no school. Children of school age had to work. From six years of age upward they were compelled to cut grass, collect cow dung or look after buffalo."

Modern Serfs:

Ms. H. X., native of Kompong Chang, gave details of life in her birthplace from April 17, 1975, to early this year:

"All women in the village," she said, "were ordered to dye their clothes black. Those who wanted to preserve some floral shirts had to hide them very carefully. The only permissible hair style was short hair." Her eyes were filled with tears as she described the group weddings. The village had seven such weddings. All the arrangements, including the pairing of husbands and wives, were decided by village authorities. A collective wedding took place every trimester, involving from six or seven to a score of couples each time.

She said: "At the wedding men and women alike wore only black clothes, just as during a labour session. No laughter, no songs. The authorities began by reading the names of each couple, and these would answer and stand side by side. The authorities spoke of the responsibility of the "Angkar" (party) to look after the marriages of all young men and women in the village. They said they had decided to pair off such man with such girl because after studying their backgrounds and characters they saw that they were 'compatible.' I was forced to marry in June 1977. I had never known my husband, let alone loved him. Every three weeks or so we were permitted to spend one night in an unoccupied room. Not once did I dine or talk with my husband because I did not know what to talk about."

She went on to say that people had to work all day every day. There was no holiday, no wages, no allowances. The notion of time simply disappeared. They had only the moon to guess the day of the month. "My work team," she said, "had 24 women. Our overseer sported a gun [and] held a big wooden stick. He kept an eye on us and a rain of blows would fall on anyone who appeared to be slacking.

"In early 1977 I was assigned to a rice husking team in the Kongphotet (production team) supervised by a security agent. He wore a pistol and carried a bundle of thorny rods. His orders were to work the husker all night. He hung a small gong beside his chair. After filling the mill with paddy we had to wait until he struck the gong before turning the grinders, all eight of us at the same time. When the mills were judged to have run out of paddy the man struck the gong and everyone had to stop. Woe to anyone who stopped before that, even if the mill had run out of paddy."

CAMBODIAN REFUGEES DENOUNCE POL POT, PRC AID

BK060904Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service info Vietnamese 1200 GMT 5 Jul 78 BK

["Excerpt" from NHAN DAN report by Thanh Tin: Symbol 800"--date not given--this item substitutes for an incomplete version which was published on page K 7 in the 6 July DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Dear friends, NHAN DAN has published a serialized report by Thanh Tin recording the stories related by many Kampuchean people fleeing to and taking refuge in our country and by many Kampuchean officers and enlisted men who were captured or surrendered to our armed forces during their incursions into Vietnamese territory. These Kampuchean refugees and troops denounced the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique for committing bloody crimes in Kampuchea and--with the assistance of the Chinese authorities--for repeatedly perpetrating acts of aggression and crimes against the Vietnamese people.

We are broadcasting an excerpt from this report by Thanh Tin entitled "Symbol 800," featuring stories related by two Kampuchean army cadres who recently defected to our army. They told stories about China sending weapons and advisers to help the Kampuchean armed forces to invade and commit crimes against Vietnam. The following is an excerpt from the report:

We spent much time talking with I.C. and L.H., company cadres of the Kampuchean 280th and 3d Divisions who recently went over to the Vietnamese armed forces. They related stories about bloody purges within their former divisions.

They said: Those who refuse to go and fight against Vietnam are condemned as traitors and lackeys of Vietnam. Many regiment and battalion cadres have received orders to attend reeducation classes in the divisions. This often meant that they would be brought to forests and shot after having been suspected of being traitors. Orders have been given by division staffs to kill all traitors. These orders conform to the policy of the leaders of the so-called Communist Party and Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

L.H. also talked about the massacre of Vietnamese people in the Ben Cau, Lo Co and Xa Mat areas in Tay Ninh Province last September. He said: Kampuchean troops have been ordered to kill as many Vietnamese citizens as possible in a really horrible manner to frighten the Vietnamese people out of their wits. They have been taught methods of killing the Vietnamese people, such as using rifle butts, knives and machetes to strike victims, chopping at their heads with spades and driving long needles and nails into their chests and stomachs. The Kampuchean troops have also been told again and again to kill even children, old people and women, especially pregnant women, because each "Yuan Annamite" fetus is considered to be an enemy to be destroyed when a pregnant woman is located.

L.H. revealed another thing: Upon returning from their killing sprees in Vietnam, units of the 280th Division are ordered to go and visit production units in the border areas of Prey Veng Province, where they relate their experiences in killing Vietnamese citizens in Tay Ninh Province. Such a propaganda mission lasted 4 or 5 days last October.

What is the propaganda for, I asked. L.H. replied: I think that such propaganda work is designed to make the Kampuchean citizens believe that the Vietnamese people in the border areas in Tay Ninh Province, because of the massacres by the Kampuchean troops, have a deep hatred for the Kampuchean people. It is also designed to convince those Kampucheans attempting to flee the country to renounce their intention. The tacit warning to these people is: Beware, you will be killed right away as soon as you set foot on Vietnamese territory. L.H. blinked his eyes and said: Contrary to this propaganda, I have seen many scenes of Vietnamese soldiers welcoming Kampuchean refugees, holding in their arms the latter's children and giving them water and cookies. You soldiers [words indistinct] have a compassion for the miserable Kampucheans.

L.H. lowered his voice: I know that all these tricks have been devised by a number of Chinese advisers now helping the 203d Military Region. I myself believe these tricks have brought about some results. Many of our Kampuchean people think that those Vietnamese citizens whose beloved ones have been disemboweled or decapitated by the Kampuchean troops will take revenge against any Kampuchean citizens whenever they meet them. Such tricks are really despicable and reek of pragmatism.

The plot to sow dissension and foment hatred between the two peoples is perfidious, ruthless and brazen. Who has devised it? L.H. said it has been imported to Kampuchea from the country of Tsao Tsao. [A Chinese prime minister in the ancient Three Kingdoms period] But there are many things that can be understood to everybody without needing further study.

I showed L.H. the 120-mm artillery shell container and heavy machineguns and big land-mines bearing the number 800 which were captured recently by our army in this area. I asked what does this number mean? L.H. answered immediately: I was told by the chief of staff of my regiment that these weapons were given to us as aid by a friendly country which would supply as many as we needed, that the Kompong Som port has undergone intensive repairs and expansion to accommodate the arrival of many Chinese ships with Chinese troops to help accelerate the repair of the railroad linking this port with Phnom Penh, and that with the number 800 engraved on the newly arrived weapons we will be able to boost the morale of our people. I was also told that the number 800 symbolizes the pledge of 800 million Chinese people to stand behind our Kampuchean people.

L.H. added: When I attended a political training course in the 203d Military Region, one of the military region commanders once said: A big country with a population of 800 million has provided Kampuchea with all kinds of assistance. Thanks to the help of this big country, the Kampuchean navy and air force will become stronger and bigger. To Kampuchea, this big country has been both a great friend and great master. This highly competent country has taught us everything that will enable us to defeat Vietnam. It has assisted us in all fields, especially in implementing its very great doctrine and thought here in Kampuchea.

When did you first see this symbol "800"? L.H. answered: In the middle of April. They instructed us to help boost the morale of all soldiers by relying on the symbol 800. They said: We must try to make all people believe that behind them there stand as many as 800 million people, so that they will have no fear when fighting on Vietnamese territory. We must also make our soldiers understand the meaning of these 3 digits and point out to them that Vietnam has 50 million people. The former puppet troops are still numerous and opposing them. We have 8 million people plus 800 million from our friendly country, which is 20 times as many as Vietnam's population. We will certainly defeat the "Youn Annamite."

VISITING IRAQI DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HO CHI MINH CITY

OWO21607Y Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Jul (VNA)--The delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and of the Government of the Republic of Iraq, now on a visit to Vietnam, arrived in Ho Chi Minh City on Friday (June 30).

The delegation, led by Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, assistant secretary general and director of the External Relations Board of the party, was greeted at Tan Son Nhut Airport by Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the people's committee of the city.

Joint Communiqué

OWO40737Y Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Jul (VNA)--A Vietnam-Iraq joint communiqué was released today concerning the friendly visit to Vietnam by an Iraqi party and government delegation. The communiqué reads:

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and of the Government of the Republic of Iraq led by Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, assistant secretary general, and director of the External Relations Board, of the party Central Committee, paid a friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from June 26 to July 3, 1978.

During its stay in Vietnam, the delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum. Premier Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, received and cordially talked with the delegation. The delegation visited a number of economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Wherever they went the distinguished Iraqi guests were given a warm welcome, which was a vivid expression of the solidarity and longstanding friendly relations between the peoples of Vietnam and Iraq.

The delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and of the Government of the Republic of Iraq, led by Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, assistant secretary general, and director of the External Relations Board, of the party Central Committee, held talks with a delegation

of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Xuan Thuy, secretary, and director of the External Relations Board of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, on developments in the revolutionary struggle and national construction of the Vietnamese people and the Iraqi people, on the consolidation and strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries and on other international issues of mutual concern. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Warmly greeting the Iraqi people on the 10th anniversary of the July 17 revolution, the Vietnamese side expresses its joy over the great victories and achievements of the Iraqi people under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Revolutionary Command Council and the Government of the Republic of Iraq led by President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr in their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle to defend and consolidate national independence, gain mastery of the national resources, build and develop an independent and sovereign economy and create a firm basis for social progress, thus making positive contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the Arab and other peoples.

Upholding the spirit of struggle against imperialism, colonialism old and new, Zionism and racism, the Republic of Iraq is holding an increasingly worthy position among Arab countries, non-aligned nations and in the rest of the world.

The Iraqi side warmly welcomes the historic victory of the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, and the great achievements they have recorded under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, in healing the wounds of war, in rehabilitating and developing the economy and culture, in abolishing the vestiges of neo-colonialism, and in implementing the Second Five-Year Plan (1976-1980) for building a peaceful, independent, reunified and socialist Vietnam. The Iraqi side supports Vietnam's legitimate demands that the United States fulfill its obligation to help heal the wounds of war and contribute to reconstruction of Vietnam.

The Vietnamese side expresses the heartfelt gratitude of the Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the strong and valuable support given by the Iraqi people, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Revolutionary Command Council and the Government of the Republic of Iraq to the Vietnamese people's past patriotic war and present national reconstruction.

The two sides exchanged views on the international situation and expressed immense joy at the constant growth of the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, and at the irreversible weakening of imperialism all over the world.

Concerning the present international situation, the two sides came to the conclusion that despite the imperialists' activities to split the revolutionary forces and regain their lost positions, the struggle of the peoples for peace, freedom and independent development along the path chosen by the people in each country and for genuine international cooperation, is recording new successes, and is beginning to take more positive forms throughout the world.

The two sides note that the negative bilateral differences arising between a number of countries which have been standing within the anti-imperialist front are inconsistent with the spirit of the peoples' struggle against imperialism. The two sides hold that a correct, effective measure beneficial to the liberation struggle of the world's peoples is that the parties concerned find ways to settle differences through direct negotiations in the spirit of fraternity which bound them together in their past common struggle.

This will prevent those who are scheming to take advantage of these differences to sabotage the revolutionary gains of the peoples. The two sides hold that the problems concerning relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea and China must be solved promptly by peaceful means through negotiations.

The two sides unanimously hold that Zionism is a form of colonialism, racism and national chauvinism, which are being condemned by the whole world. This was expressed in a resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations organization. The two sides denounce Zionist aggression and expansion backed by international reactionary forces against the Arab people. The two sides unanimously hold that it is necessary to carry on the struggle in all forms to resist that aggression and expansion and to affirm the Arab and Palestinian peoples' right to recover their territory. The two sides refute any plan or decision which disregards the essential point in the problem--the national rights of the Palestinian people.

The two sides reaffirm that true and lasting peace in the Arab region can only be achieved on the basis of the Zionist aggressors' immediate withdrawal from Arab territories they are occupying--such a withdrawal is in conformity with universally recognised principles, which cannot be realized so long as armed occupation continues, and on the basis of the realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including the right to self-determination and to establish a state of their own on their homeland. The support of non-aligned countries, socialist countries and peace-loving forces in the world is an important factor for achieving an equitable and lasting peace in this region.

The two sides reaffirm full support for the struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism and Zionism, for independence, democracy and social progress. The two sides affirm special support for and solidarity with the national liberation movement of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa to rid themselves of the barbarous domination by imperialism, colonialism and racism and to regain the right to self-determination and real independence. The two sides fully support the Southeast Asian peoples' struggle for peace, national independence and neutrality.

The two sides are very glad to see that the Lao people have taken new steps forward on the road of social progress.

The two sides reaffirm their belief in the principles on non-alignment, considering them as contributions to strengthening the struggle of the peoples for genuine independence, freedom, social progress and international cooperation.

The two sides reaffirm their determination to participate actively in the non-aligned movement against all schemes of imperialism, colonialism and reactionary forces; to defend the nation's right to self-determination; to build an advanced society and to build a new world economic order on the basis of equality and respect for each country's national sovereignty.

The two sides express satisfaction with the knowledge that the solidarity and friendly cooperation between the people of Vietnam and Iraq have been consolidated and developed.

The two sides highly appreciate the economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreements signed by the two countries since 1975 and consider them as a vivid expression of the close and longstanding militant solidarity between the two nations. The two sides agree on the necessary measures for further strengthening in all fields the relations between the two parties and states which are developing well on the basis of struggle against imperialism, and old and new colonialism, for independence, freedom, democracy and social progress.

The two sides are satisfied with the success of the visit made by the delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and the Government of the Republic of Iraq.

On behalf of the delegation, Dr Munif al-Razzaz sincerely thanks the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people for the warm welcome they have given the delegation.

The Iraqi side invites a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam and of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to visit the Republic of Iraq.

The Vietnamese side thanks the Iraqi side and gladly accepts the invitation. The time for the visit will be set later.

Delegation Departs

OW040813Y Hanoi VNA in English 0740 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Jul (VNA)--The delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and of the Government of the Republic of Iraq left Ho Chi Minh City yesterday, concluding its visit to Vietnam.

The delegation was led by Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, assistant secretary general and director of the External Relations Board of the party Central Committee. During its stay in the city, the delegation called on the party committee and the people's committee and visited a number of localities, production establishments in and outside Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of Tien Giang and Dong Nai.

Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the people's committee of the city, Tranh Danh Tuyen, deputy director of the External Relations Board of the VCP Central Committee, Hoang Luong, vice minister for foreign affairs, and many other officials were present at Tan Son Nhut Airport to bid farewell to the delegation. Iraqi Ambassador A.S. al-Rawi was also present.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN HAILS ADMISSION TO CEMA

OW050125Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary: "Develop Self-Reliance, Fulfill Our International Obligation"--date not given]

[Text] The 32d session of CEMA enthusiastically welcomed and unanimously admitted our country as a member. This was an important event for our people and country on our path toward socialism. It marked a new step in the economic cooperation and mutual assistance between our country and the fraternal socialist countries and opened up new prospects for our country's economic development.

When it was established in 1949, CEMA was an economic organization of many socialist countries, including Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, the USSR, Romania and Czechoslovakia. It was later joined by the GDR in 1950, Mongolia in 1962 and Cuba in 1972. This organization is a necessary result of the formation of the world socialist system aimed at more closely developing economic, scientific and technical cooperation among brotherly countries having the same socialist relations of production, with a view to building socialism and communism in each country, reinforcing the economic strength of the socialist system and assuring stable peace in the world.

The goals of CEMA are to expand economic cooperation among various countries, systematically develop their national economies, build up economic, scientific and technical potential, help raise the level of industrialization in less-developed member countries and unceasingly raise the living standards of the peoples of member countries, by coordinating the economic activities of member countries. The relations of cooperation among the member countries are conducted on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism, voluntarism, respect for the independence, sovereignty and interests of each country and noninterference in each other's internal affairs on the basis of complete equality, mutual advantage and mutual assistance. They are new-style international economic relations which are entirely different from the relations of rivalry and competition in the capitalist economic system.

The CEMA countries cooperate with one another in all fields with a view to making the most rational use of the natural resources in their own countries, rapidly developing production forces and perfecting the international socialist distribution of labor. By coordinating with one another on national economic development plans and their studies of economic, scientific and technical problems, the CEMA countries create conditions for implementing common measures in the economic, industrial, agricultural, communications and transportation, trade, scientific and technical fields.

The fruitful cooperation of the CEMA countries during the past nearly 30 years constitutes an important factor in the member countries' development of their economic potentials, the increasingly uniform acceleration of their rate of production and the raising of their people's living standards.

Reality has shown that at a time when the capitalist economic system is bogged down in a serious all-round crisis, the socialist economic system has proven its superiority not only in the constant development of each country's economy, but in the rate of growth of production of all CEMA countries as well. The total industrial output of the CEMA countries increased by 12 times during the 25 years from 1948 to 1973 and the national income increased by more than eight times. From 1970 to 1977, the industrial production growth of these countries increased on a regular basis from the index of 100 in 1970 to 125 in 1973, 148 in 1975 and 166 in 1977. During the same period, the growth of the developed capitalist countries was slow, moving from 100 in 1970 to 119 in 1973, 122 in 1975 and 126 in 1977.

Vietnam is a socialist country with rich natural resources, abundant sources of energy and significant economic potential. Over the past years, important economic relations between Vietnam and the CEMA socialist countries expanded in accordance with the rate of our economic development. Our participation in CEMA as a full member will create favorable conditions for us to exploit and fully develop our country's potential, thus further accelerating our socialist industrialization to turn our country into a powerful, civilized and modern socialist country as called for by the resolutions of the fourth party congress.

In building a socialist economy, we endeavor to fully develop our spirit of self-reliance and self-support while strengthening the distribution of work, cooperation and mutual assistance with the fraternal socialist countries on the basis of socialist internationalism. At the same time, we are developing economic relations with other countries on the basis of independence, sovereignty and mutual advantage. The SRV is healing the wounds of war, surmounting the remnants of neocolonialism, brushing aside obstacles, gradually repulsing anti-Vietnam forces and steadily advancing on the socialist path. In this struggle, our strength and determination are tested, consolidated and multiplied.

Under the glorious banner of the VCP, our army has joined the entire people in indefatigably struggling to rapidly reinforce our economic strength and national defense and improve the people's living conditions, thereby building a prosperous, strong and civilized Socialist Vietnam, satisfactorily fulfilling our obligation to CEMA as regards international cooperation and the distribution of labor, becoming worthy of its role as an inviolable outpost of the socialist system in Southeast Asia and contributing to the noble revolutionary cause of the era.

'COMBAT VILLAGES' REPORTED IN TAY NINH PROVINCE

OW070421Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0404 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[By Hideki Ikeuchi; KYODO staff correspondent]

[Text] Xa Mat, Vietnam, 7 Jul (KYODO)--"Combat villages" reminiscent of the liberated area during the Vietnam war have reappeared in Tay Ninh Province on the 240-kilometer border between southern Vietnam and Cambodia.

Those villages were surrounded by banks, moats and planted bamboo spears outside, and booby-trapped inside with trenches and pitfalls concealing poisoned bamboo spears.

I visited one of them, the village of Tan Lap in Xat Mat, only three kilometers from the tense border and some 60 kilometers northwest of Tay Ninh. According to residents, Cambodian forces raided the village during the night of September 24-25 last year, killing 463 persons and burning 212 homes. Tan Lap now has 3,098 residents and 571 homes. It is still exposed to Cambodian raids and villagers have organized local troops from residents aged 18 to 45. Squads armed with AK-47 automatic rifles and other small arms patrol the village day and night to cope with hit-and-run attacks by Cambodian snipers. The villagers declined my request to inspect the jungle-covered border region, citing a continuing threat of snipers.

What distinguished the new combat village from the old ones of the Viet Cong was the existence of air support. I spotted by chance three U.S.-made medium-size helicopters circling over the border region, probably on a reconnaissance mission, and two jet fighters, perhaps American-made, too, flying in the direction of Cambodia.

Sporadic sounds of distant guns reached here from the direction of Cambodia, but they were not helpful in locating any specific combat site from here. It was also difficult to credit recent reports in foreign mass media on the advance of Vietnamese forces deep into Cambodia, but so far as this Xat Mat region was concerned, it seemed that Cambodian main-force units were now deep in their own country.

PARAMILITARY FORCES IN MEKONG DELTA STEP UP TRAINING

OW061242Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] The paramilitary forces in the Mekong Delta provinces are stepping up military training. Since mid-June, the military command in Song Be Province has organized military training courses for military cadres at grassroots levels. In the past 2 months, thousands of young people in the province have voluntarily taken part in boosting production and building fighting hamlets in defense of the border.

MILITARY MEETING REVIEWS PROGRESS IN IMPROVING DISCIPLINE

OW061208Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Text] The Central Military Party Committee held a meeting during the last 3 days of June to review the implementation of the movement to improve discipline and strengthen the socialist legal system in the armed forces. The meeting unanimously observed that since the issuance of the directive on launching the movement, the various party echelons, unit leaders and agencies in the armed forces have concentrated their leadership and guidance and, consequently, encouraging results have been achieved in the movement.

Negative and backward manifestations in the training of military discipline and implementation of state law have been greatly reduced as compared to the past. Many units have set advanced examples in maintaining strict discipline. There have been more and more units attaining the strict discipline norm.

An inspection has shown that 14 key units under the Defense Ministry, several divisions, brigades and regiments, hundreds of battalions and thousands of companies have complied well with discipline in accordance with the several criteria of the General Political Department. The exemplary role of the cadres and party members has been developed and, consequently, much progress has been made in the task of leading and commanding the troops and maintaining strict discipline in the units.

In order to contribute to successfully building socialism in our country and maintaining combat readiness to defend the fatherland, the meeting unanimously resolved to continue the further stepping up of the movement to improve discipline and strengthen the socialist legal system in the armed forces with a view to steadily and uniformly advancing this movement throughout the armed forces.

LATE REPORT: 11TH MEETING WITH PRC ON CHINESE REFUGEES

BK071226Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1113 GMT 7 Jul 78 BK

[Text] On 7 July 1978, a representative of our Foreign Ministry Consular Department and a representative of the Chinese Embassy held their 11th meeting. At this meeting, the Foreign Ministry Consular Department representative answered the questions posed by the Chinese side at previous meetings. He criticized the Chinese side for unswervingly clinging to the "victimized Chinese residents" allegation in order to stalemate the discussions of concrete measures aimed at promptly solving the procedural problem for Chinese vessels picking up Hoa people and Vietnamese people of Chinese descent desiring to go to China.

The representative of our Foreign Ministry Consular Department criticized the Chinese side for unilaterally abrogating the 1961 agreement between the two countries and for receiving, examining and issuing certificates to the Hoa people in Hanoi and various provinces on its own.

The illegal action of the Chinese Embassy has created a situation of constant instability among the Hoa people in Vietnam, influencing all aspects of their lives and influencing production plans and public order and security in various localities in Vietnam.

The representative of the Chinese Embassy has cleverly continued to evade answering the concrete questions raised by the Vietnamese side at previous meetings and continued to cling stubbornly to the allegation of "victimized Chinese residents" which has been fabricated by the Chinese side to justify the Chinese Embassy's unilateral abrogation of the 1961 agreement.

Because of the hostile attitude of the Chinese side, the negotiations continue to mark time. It is obvious that the Chinese side has not been sincere in its negotiations and that the question of sending vessels to Vietnam to pick up the Hoa people is merely a deceitful propaganda trick aimed at stirring public opinion in and outside the country and at carrying out a hostile policy toward Vietnam.

BRIEFS

SELF-DEFENSE MILITIA FORCES--The self-defense militia forces in Ho Chi Minh City are being strengthened in quantity and quality. The workers in many production establishments are building their self-defense forces into strong units while continuing to carry out their production tasks in order to protect their establishments and state property. Some 500 self-defense teams from various organs and enterprises have arranged their schedules to participate in political activities and military training so they can be ready for combat. The city armed forces command has opened courses to train 300 self-defense militia forces members in various wards and villages. The military commands in the various precincts and districts have strengthened their guidance in building and developing self-defense militia forces. They have opened courses to improve the political and military knowledge for 320 self-defense militia squad and platoon cadres. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 21 Jun 78 BK]

FINANCE MINISTER REPORT NO REVALUATION OF RUPIAH AGAINST DOLLAR

BK070825Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0716 GMT 7 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 6 Jul (ANTARA)--Finance Minister Ali Wardhana told the press here on Thursday that there would be no upward revaluation or devaluation of the rupiah against the dollar in the near future. The minister made the statement after a meeting with the president. Minister/Coordinator for Economics, Finance and Industry Widjojo Nitisastro and Governor of the Bank of Indonesia Rachmat Saleh. Ali Wardhana dismissed widespread rumours that the rupiah would be adjusted to the fall of the dollar on world markets.

Information Minister Ali Murtopo on Wednesday [5 July] fanned the flames of speculation when he told the press after a Cabinet meeting that day that the government would issue a "very surprising announcement" concerning the state finances, which he said was bound to profit Indonesia considerably.

MILITARY OPERATIONS REPORTED INTENSIFIED IN IRIAN JAYA

OW061559Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Papua New Guinea troops stationed along the border with Irian Jaya have been pulled back to new positions because of intensified counterinsurgency operations being carried out by Indonesian military forces. An estimated 500 Papua New Guinea troops and riot police were sent to the border area last month to clear out rebel groups believed to be operating inside Papua New Guinea territory.

A Radio Australia correspondent in Port Moresby, (Thio Teya), says Indonesian military aircraft have been making bombing raids this week on suspected rebel camps near the border. Our correspondent says the plan for the operation was made known to Papua New Guinea authorities by the Indonesian Embassy in Port Moresby. Indonesian authorities have been told by officials in Port Moresby that their forces should restrict their bombing missions to no closer than 9 kilometers from the recognized border.

BRIEFS

FRG SCIENCE AGREEMENT--Jakarta, 29 Jun (ANTARA)--A cooperation agreement in the field of science and technology between Indonesia and the FRG on a partnership basis was signed here 28 June afternoon by Minister of State for Research and Technology Prof Dr. B.J. Habibie and Dr. Hans Hilger Haunschild, state secretary of the Ministry of Research and Technology. Habibie noted that Indonesian technicians would work on projects in the FRG, and conversely FRG experts would assist Indonesian projects. Of course, he added, in the initial stage the West Germans would be the predominant givers, but in due time Indonesia should be able to more and more play the role of donors in certain fields. Therefore, this kind of cooperation could not be limited to just one year, but would have to be a long-term one, he said. The fields of cooperation have been agreed to include: Marine research and technology, energy research and technology, space flight research and technology, geological sciences, and other fields of science and technology considered applicable in industrial development and in scientific documentation and information activities. Habibie gave as a concrete example of this cooperation in the near future the development of solar energy, in which project Indonesian and FRG scientists and technicians would work hand in hand both in Indonesia and in the FRG. The signing ceremony was also attended by the FRG ambassador and (?wife), ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry, and officials of non-departmental agencies under the coordination of the Ministry of Research and Technology. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0754 GMT 29 Jun 78 BK]

MALAYSIA

INDONESIAN CP LEADER SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO CPM

OW030107Y Voice of the Malayan Revolution [Clandestine] in Mandarin to Malaysia and Singapore 1330 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text of 20 June letter by Jusuf Adjitorop, head of the delegation of the Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Indonesia, to the Central Committee of the Malayan Communist Party on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Malayan people's national liberation war against Britain]

[Text] To the Central Committee, Malayan Communist Party:

Dear Comrades: On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Malayan people's national liberation war against Britain under the leadership of the Malayan Communist Party, the delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia, on behalf of the communists and revolutionary people of Indonesia, extend the warmest fraternal greetings and revolutionary respects to you and, through you, to all members of the Malayan Communist Party, all fighters of the Malayan National Liberation Army and the heroic Malayan people.

On 20 June 1948, the Malayan Communist Party resolutely and unswervingly led the people of all nationalities in Malaya to take up arms and rise in resistance against the counter-revolutionary, violent suppression launched by British imperialism. In the past 30 years, the Malayan people have heroically and persistently carried on their armed struggle and dealt telling blows to the British colonialists and the domestic reactionary regimes of the Hussein and Lee Kuan Yew cliques.

Under the leadership of Comrade Chin Peng, the Malayan Communist Party has integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought with the concrete practice of the Malayan revolution, adhered to the principle of self-reliance, continuously advanced along the revolutionary road of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing the cities by armed force, and launched a protracted armed struggle to build a really independent, unified and democratic Malaya. In this struggle, the Malayan Communist Party has constantly strengthened the revolutionary united front led by the working class and, based on the worker-peasant alliance, resolutely opposed the reactionary ruling class's national splittist and racist policies, and consolidated and developed the great unity of the people of all nationalities in Malaya.

The heroic struggle of the Malayan people and the Malayan National Liberation Army under the leadership of the Malayan Communist Party gives powerful support to the struggle of the oppressed peoples and nations against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, especially the two superpowers, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, for real national liberation, democracy and socialism.

The Indonesian Communist Party and the Malayan Communist Party and the people of our two countries have always supported each other in struggle. The Malayan Communist Party and the revolutionary Malayan people have always supported the struggle of the Indonesian people. Now, under the leadership of the Indonesian Communist Party, the Indonesian people are waging a struggle to overthrow the Suharto fascist military clique and build a progressive, free and democratic Indonesia. The Indonesian Communist Party and the revolutionary Indonesian people firmly support the struggle of the Malayan people and the Malayan Communist Party.

In our common struggle for the same ideal, the unity and friendship between our two parties and two peoples will assuredly become stronger and stronger. The armed struggle of the heroic Malayan people will surely win! A really independent, unified and democratic Malaya will surely be established! Long live the Malayan Communist Party! Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought!

[Signed] Jusuf Adjitorop, head of the delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia, 20 June 1978.

INDONESIA'S ALI MURTOPO ARRIVES TO OBSERVE ELECTIONS

BK061315Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Jul 78 BK

[Text] An exchange of journalists among ASEAN member countries will be intensified. This was stated by the Indonesian minister of information, Lt Gen Ali Murtopo, at a news conference on his arrival in Kuala Lumpur today.

He said so far the exchange of journalists between Malaysia and Indonesia was very close. He hoped that the relationship between the two countries would be an example for other ASEAN member countries to emulate. The Indonesian minister is on a 5-day visit to Malaysia. He will observe the general election and visit polling centers on Saturday. Tomorrow, he will visit the Elections Commission.

This afternoon, Gen Ali Murtopo visited Radio-Television Malaysia [RTM]. He was briefed on the set up of the Ministry of Information by its deputy secretary general, Datuk Haji Wan Mahmood bin Pawan Teh. He was also briefed on the function and activities of RTM by the director general of broadcasting, (Encik Abdullah Rahman). Earlier, Gen Ali Murtopo called on the minister, Datuk Sri Mohamed bin Rahmat. They discussed matters of common interest.

Suffers Heart Attack

BK070330Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0326 GMT 7 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur , 7 Jul (AFP)--Indonesia Information Minister Lt. General Ali Murtopo was rushed to the general hospital here early this morning following a heart attack. Gen. Murtopo, who arrived last night to observe the Malaysian general election, was taken ill suddenly in his hotel room. An Indonesian Embassy spokesman said that all his 5-day visit programme has been cancelled.

BANGLADESH'S SHAMSUL HAQ TO VISIT, DISCUSS BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

BK070809Y Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Jul 78 p 8 BK

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, 6 Jul--Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof. Mohammad Shamsul Haq will arrive here on Tuesday [11 July] for a 3-day visit to Malaysia, a Wisma Putra [Foreign Ministry] spokesman said today.

Prof. Shamsul, accompanied by two officials, would have discussions on bilateral matters with Foreign Affairs Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen and Wisma Putra officials on Wednesday.

The spokesman said Prof. Shamsul's visit was prompted by Tengku Rithauddeen's visit to Bangladesh early this year. He added that Wisma Putra is arranging for Prof. Shamsul to meet Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn and several other Cabinet ministers during his stay here. The spokesman said that two foreign ministers were also expected to discuss the Moslem refugees problem in Bangladesh.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

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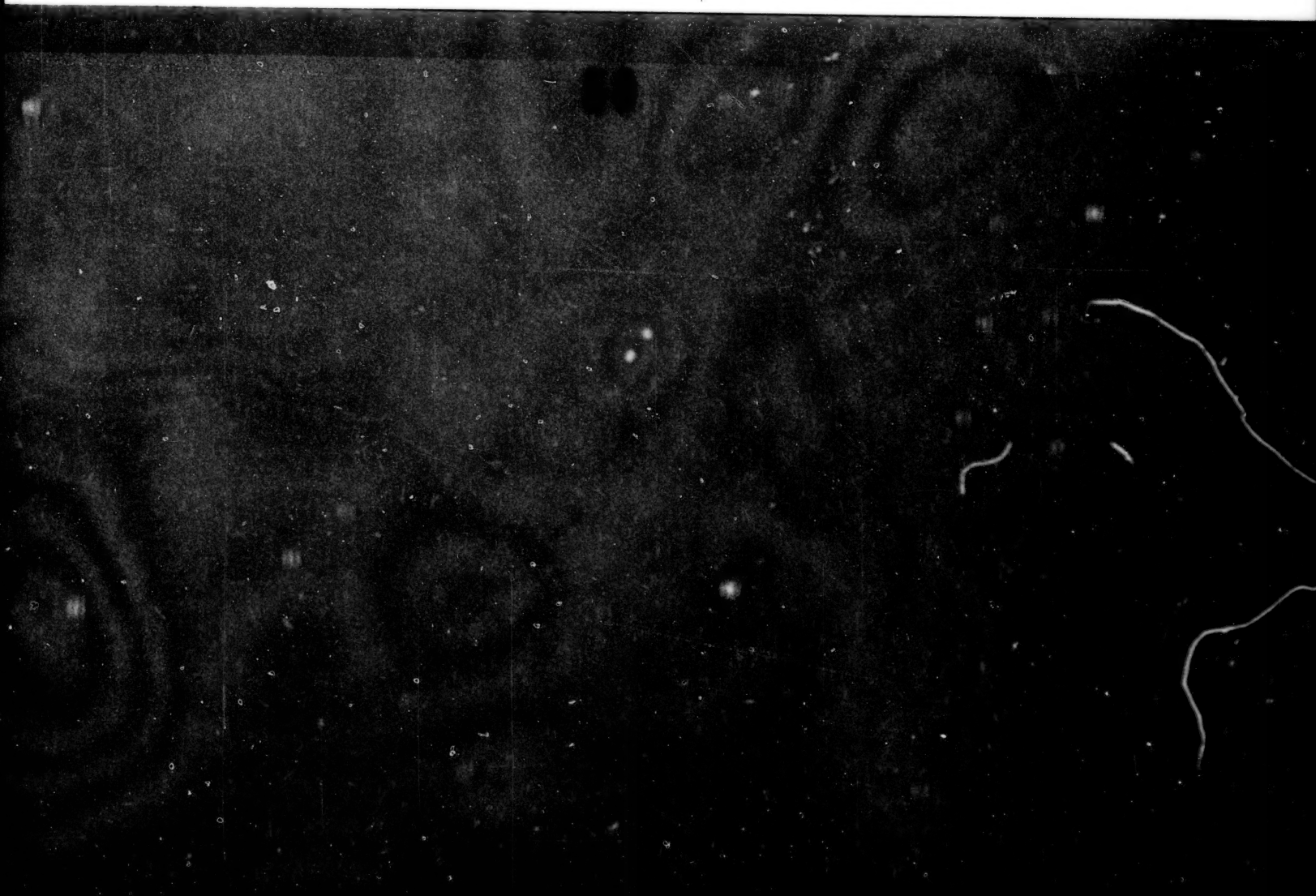
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